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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 314

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON MIDEAST

PLO's Quaddmi On U.S.

OW291312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1252 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beirut, 28 May (XINHUA)--The head of the political department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Faruq Qaddumi, said today the U.S. Middle East policy was a "failure," according to the Palestine News Agency.

The PLO leader was commenting on U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's speech of 26 May in which Haig said the U.S. would make new peace efforts in the Middle East.

Haig disclosed in his speech in Chicago that the U.S. would put forward three new proposals for stabilizing peace in the Middle East, namely: to remove the danger of a border conflict between Lebanon and Israel, to end the Iran-Iraq war speedily and to resume the autonomy negotiations for Palestinians.

Qaddumi said that the U.S. pro-Israel Middle-East policy was unsuccessful for it had brought many disasters to the whole region, undermined the sovereignty of Lebanon and threatened the independence of many countries.

Qaddumi said, "it seems the U.S. begins to see the imperative necessity of taking certain actions to stop the worsening of the situation," because such situation "has obviously affected the U.S. interests and aroused the opposition from the people of all countries in the Middle East area."

He stressed that "the U.S. should know the key to the Middle East peace is the Palestine problem," and that "if the Palestinian people are denied their national right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to set up an independent state on their own soil, peace is impossible and the situation in the whole region will remain tense."

Egyptian Minister To Israel

OW031554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 3 June (XINHUA)--Egyptian Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs Kamal Hasan 'Ali flew to Israel Wednesday to deliver a message from the President Husni Mubarak to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin.

'Ali had a two-hour meeting with Menahem Begin after talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. He told reporters that he discussed with Begin the

possibility of a meeting between Mubarak and Begin "in the near future to discuss ways to step up the momentum of the peace process." He said the venue and the date of the meeting were not discussed.

The resumption of the Palestinian autonomy talks was also discussed.

'Ali was accompanied by Osama El Baz, director of the president's office for political affairs. He was also joined by Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, who was on a visit with a delegation of the Egyptian ruling national Democratic Party.

Western Leaders Urge Halt

OW061730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1653 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 6 June (XINHUA)--The seven industrialised nations at the summit being held here today called for an immediate halt to the fighting in Lebanon.

In a joint statement, the United States, Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan expressed firm support for a ceasefire call issued Saturday by UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar.

They appealed to Israel to end military actions in the interests of peace and security of the region. "Each of our governments will use all the means at its disposal to achieve this objective," the statement said.

Meanwhile, a U.S. presidential spokesman announced today that President Ronald Reagan sent a personal message Saturday to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin asking him to end military actions against Palestinians in Lebanon.

He also announced the United States would reduce its embassy staff in Beirut by one-half and all family members of embassy staff would leave Lebanon within 48 hours.

Egypt Condemns Israeli Attack

OW061934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Cairo, 6 June (XINHUA)--Egypt today denounced the Israeli aggression on Lebanon and called on Israel to respect the sovereignty and independence of Lebanon and abide by ceasefire resolutions.

A statement issued by the Egyptian ministerial council demanded that Israel withdraw immediately from Lebanon and abstain from any action which might lead to increasing tension. It pointed out that the attack on the Israeli ambassador in London is a crime which should be condemned but does not justify whatsoever Israeli assaults on Lebanon and the killing of innocent people.

Egypt asserts that the only way leading to genuine peace is dialogue and negotiations among the parties concerned including representatives of the Palestinians and not through acts of violence and bloodshed, the statement said.

Egypt today asked its ambassador to Israel said Murtada to notify the Israeli Foreign Ministry of Egypt's denunciation of the present Israeli attack on Lebanon.

Jordan Urges Halt

OW070722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Damascus, 6 June (XINHUA)--Jordanese Government today urged permanent member countries of the UN Security Council to stop the fresh Israeli aggression against Lebanon, according to a report of Jordanian TV monitored here this evening.

Jordan's acting Foreign Minister Hasan Ibrahim today summoned in Amman the ambassadors of Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union and the United States. He asked their governments to shoulder their responsibilities as permanent UN Security Council members by putting an end to the fresh Israeli aggression against Lebanon and forcing Israel to abide by international resolutions.

Hasan Ibrahim also asked the five ambassadors to convey to their governments Jordan's concern and condemnation of the Israeli air raids on Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

In another move, the Jordanian Government has ordered its delegation to the United Nations to contact Security Council members in a bid to stop the Israeli invasion and bring about the withdrawal of its troops from Lebanese territory.

It was reported that more than 20,000 Israeli troops had crossed the Lebanese border today under air and artillery cover in an all-out invasion of Southern Lebanon.

As the Israelis began their invasion, a PLO statement said that the joint Palestinian-Lebanese forces would fight to the end against the aggressors.

Habib Arrives in Israel

OW081226 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 7 June (XINHUA)--U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib arrived in Israel today in an attempt to arrange a ceasefire between the Israelis and Palestinians when Israel is escalating its war in South Lebanon.

It was reported that Habib carried with him a "private letter" to Prime Minister Menachem Begin from President Ronald Reagan, demanding an immediate Israeli ceasefire and withdrawal from South Lebanon.

Reagan had written to Begin following the Israeli bombing of Beirut on 4 June, asking him to take no action that would escalate the conflict, but the request was turned down by Begin.

Begin and Habib met at 5 p.m. (local time). The meeting lasted an hour and a half but no details were disclosed. The Israeli cabinet will hold an emergency meeting in the evening to put forward conditions for a ceasefire.

Habib had met with Reagan in Paris before he arrived in Israel.

Reagan's Visit To Britain

OW090036 Beijing XINHUA in English 0236 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] London, 7 June (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan arrived here this evening for a 2-day state visit to Britain as guest of Queen Elizabeth II. His talks with British Government leaders are expected to be dominated by the Falklands (Malvinas) crisis and the situation in the Middle East.

His visit was arranged before the Falklands crisis started 2 months ago, but his arrival happens to be at a time when the Angle-Argentine conflict has reached a critical stage. With thousands of British troops now poised for an attack on the besieged Argentine garrison at the islands capital, Port Stanley, government officials here have made it clear that Britain would not pause in its military action to retrieve the islands from Argentina during the 41 hours the U.S. president is in the country.

The British Government regards as significant the U.S. support for its effort to retake the disputed South Atlantic Islands, but it was disappointed at the mix-up over the U.S. vote on the UN Security Council resolution last Friday calling for an immediate ceasefire in the Falklands conflict. Though government officials tried hard to make light of the matter, British newspaper reports of differences between the two governments over the Falklands persisted today and this is likely to cast a shadow over the U.S. president's visit here.

President Reagan is due to address members of both houses of the British parliament tomorrow and the only talks between him and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will take place on Wednesday morning shortly before he leaves for Bonn.

Guerrillas Resist Attacks

OW081248 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Beirut, 7 June (XINHUA)--The Palestinian guerrillas, in fierce battles in al-Nabatiyah, Sur and Saida of southern Lebanon today, destroyed at least 50 Israeli tanks and armored vehicles, brought down five Israeli planes and killed or wounded more than 400 enemy troops, reported the Palestine News Agency.

The Israeli aggressors have occupied al-Naratiyah and Shagif fort at great cost. The enemy troops were engaged in fierce fighting with the Palestinian guerrillas in Sur and Saida after ending air-drop in Saida at 4:00 p.m.

Syrian forces participated in today's fighting against the Israeli aggressors. A Syrian military spokesman declared today that they successfully intercepted and checked the advance of the Israeli forces at Jazzin and destroyed a number of enemy tanks when the latter tried to attack Syrian positions. In two dog-

fights this afternoon, two Israeli airplanes were shot down while the Syrians lost one plane.

It was reported that Syria had sent an armored division to reinforce its forces in southern Lebanon.

This afternoon Israeli aircraft bombed the Arab University and a stadium in Western Beirut. Most areas in the capital city were in darkness following the destruction of high tension electric power lines in Damor during the bombing.

The Lebanese Government today appealed to nations all over the world to impose pressure on Israel for an immediate ceasefire and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. The Lebanese secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Kesruan Labaki, met with the Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim in Lebanon, Yang Yihuai, this morning. On behalf of the Lebanese Government, he expressed thanks to China for its support at the UN Security Council meeting.

U.S., Italian Leaders Meet

OW080724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Rome, 7 June (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini today extensively examined the development of the serious Middle East crisis following Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

On their way from Paris to Rome this morning, Reagan and Spadolini held talks aboard the special plane. The American president was on his way for a five-hour visit to Rome.

Reagan informed Spadolini of the contacts made with the Israeli Government and the steps taken by the U.S. Government, said a communique issued by the Italian prime minister's office.

The Italian prime minister strongly protested against the Israeli action which gravely violated human rights and endangered peace prospects in the entire region, added the communique.

The two leaders examined the obligations derived from the decisions of the Versailles meeting on monetary stabilization and international trade, with special regard to East-West economic relations.

They also discussed such problems as North-South relations, relations with the Third World and energy. They agreed that in view of the developments of the South Atlantic situation a solution through negotiation is necessary.

They discussed political and military collaboration between the two countries within the framework of the Atlantic alliance defense structure. Spadolini stressed the importance of the present negotiations for the reduction and control of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and the coming talks on strategic arms limitation.

Italian President Sandro Pertini hosted a luncheon for Reagan at Quirinale Palace this afternoon.

In their 30-minute conversation, the two presidents touched upon issues of international tension, including the Middle East, Afghanistan, Poland, Central and South America.

They expressed their common aspiration for an end to the hostility in the South Atlantic through an agreement based on UN resolution 502, and reiterated their interest in enhancing the relations with the Latin American countries, the communique said. They also discussed bilateral relations.

Reagan was reported to have told President Pertini that in order to save the peace in the Middle East he had decided to send his special envoy Philip Habib to Israel. He also thanked the Italian Government for rescuing General Dozier from terrorists.

Romania Condemns Israeli Invasion

OW080732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 7 June (XINHUA)--The Romanian Government severely condemned Israel for its massive invasion of Lebanon and demanded an immediate and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from that country, said a statement released by the Romanian News Agency today.

No one should be allowed to find any excuse to violate the territorial integrity of an independent and sovereign state, the statement said.

It appealed to all sides in the conflict for restraint from any action that may further aggravate the tension. It called for the realization of a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the region through negotiations. However, it added, this should be based on an Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, the exercise of the right of self-determination by the Palestinians including the establishment of an independent state of their own, as well as the guarantee of independence and sovereignty for all the Middle-East countries.

Japan Voices Concern

OW090734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, 9 June (XINHUA)--Japan issued a warning to Israel yesterday over the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, according [to] a Kyodo report.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Ryoze Sunobe summoned Israeli Ambassador to Japan Amnon Ben-Yohanan to inform him that Japan is concerned about the situation in southern Lebanon and deplores continued Israeli military actions in violation of UN Security Council resolutions calling for an immediate withdrawal and cease-fire.

The Japanese deputy foreign minister said: "We can hardly maintain our former position, if Israel continues its present actions."

It was reported that during the debate at the United Nations, Japan has been opposing resolutions proposed by Arab nations calling for the expulsion of Israel from international organizations and the breaking off of diplomatic and economic relations with Israel because Japan had sought a political settlement through dialogue and contacts with Tel Aviv.

U.S. Vetoes UN Resolution

OW090802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 8 June (XINHUA)--The United States this evening vetoed a UN Security Council draft resolution which condemns Israel for refusing to pull out its troops from Lebanon.

The vetoed draft resolution demands that within six hours all hostilities must be stopped in Lebanon in compliance with Security Council resolution 508 (1982) and 509 (1982).

All Security Council member states, except the U.S., voted in favour of the draft resolution.

Addressing the council meeting, Zuhdi Habib al-Tarazi, permanent observer of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to the UN said that today's veto showed that the U.S. Government was determined to maintain Israel's aggression in Lebanon.

Clovis Maksud, permanent observer of the Arab League to the UN, also condemned the United States for its collusion with Israel.

Spanish representative Jaime de Pinies, who submitted the draft resolution, said that unfortunately, Israel had ignored the Security Council's appeal for a ceasefire and intensified its aggression against Lebanon.

Earlier today, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar told the Security Council that General Callaghan, commander of the United Nations interim force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), had repeatedly and most strenuously protested the violation of Lebanese territory by Israeli troops.

Lebanese representative Ghassan Tuwayni today urged the Security Council to stop the Israeli aggression immediately.

Turkish Papers Hit Israel

OW091331 Beijing XINHUA in English 1259 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Ankara, 8 June (XINHUA)--Editorials and commentaries published in Turkey denounced Israel's most recent large-scale invasion of southern Lebanon and complained of "U.S. double-faced policy."

The Turkish daily TERCUMAN said in a commentary today that "it is not because of the attempt at the life of the Israeli envoy in London that Israel has invaded southern Lebanon with some 21,000 troops. That was just an excuse. The operation was planned well ahead of time. What Israel intends to do is push the Palestinians as far north as possible in order to achieve a greater security belt."

In an editorial today, the Turkish daily CUMHURIYET said "after Sinai was returned to Egypt, Israel was expected to expand its territories in the direction of Lebanon."

"Aggression has become a standing policy with Tel-Aviv. What is worrying, however, is the possibility of a U.S. stamp of approval for this aggression," the editorial said.

A commentary published Monday by the Turkish daily HURRIYET said that "U.S. laws state that American military aid can only be used for defensive purposes. However, the United States does nothing against Israel, whose aggression has reached dimensions of savagery. This is sheer hypocrisy."

Castro Urges Arab Unity

OW091524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 8 June (XINHUA)--The current chairman of the non-aligned movement Fidel Castro has sent a letter to heads of state or government of the movement, appealing to them to support the Palestine and other Arab peoples against Israeli aggression.

In a letter addressed to the non-aligned leaders, which was published in EL GRANMA today, Castro called for effort to halt Israeli aggression against Lebanon and press for immediate pullout of Israeli troops from the territories it has occupied.

He said that all forces of mankind should be mobilised to frustrate the Zionist plan in the Middle East which threatens the interests of the Arab countries, particularly the sacred right of the Palestine people and the territorial integrity of Lebanon.

He recalled that the ministerial meeting of the non-aligned movement's coordinating bureau just ended here had expressed solidarity with the Palestine people and condemned Israel for its aggression against Arab countries. The meeting also demanded that sanctions be taken against Israel by the UN Security Council, Castro said.

Meanwhile, Castro sent a message to Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, to express his support.

EEC Statement

OW100854 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 10 June (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of the ten member countries of the European economic community Wednesday denounced the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and demanded Israel's immediate withdrawal.

A statement issued after a special five-hour session pointed out that the invasion is a blatant violation of international law and the most elementary human rights. The Israeli action has compromised efforts to achieve a peaceful Middle East settlement and created the imminent danger of a general conflict, it added.

The statement said the foreign ministers held the special session in the hope that a wide-ranging, just and lasting peace would be established in the Middle East. The EEC will examine ways of assisting the victims of the Israeli invasion.

The ten EEC countries support the UN Secretary General's appeal for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanon so as to ensure the smooth execution of the UN interim forces' mission in Lebanon, the statement said.

It warned that if Israel refuses to comply with the demand for troop withdrawal, the ten EEC nations will discuss the possibility of adopting further actions.

Reagan 'Demands' Cease-Fire

OW101552 Beijing XINHUA in English 1543 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 10 June (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan sent an urgent message to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin today demanding an immediate cease-fire but not demanding withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, according to reports reaching here.

Reagan sent the message from Bonn where he was conferring with NATO allies at an alliance summit.

According to radio Israel, the Reagan message was the result of urgent consultations between Washington and Moscow during the night.

The message was sent at a time when Israeli troops were at the very gates of Beirut. Israel launched two air raids on Western suburbs of Beirut, bombing the district known as the "UNESCO" quarter just after midday, and the district of the Arab university and the sports center half an hour later.

It was also disclosed that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was expected to arrive in Israel tomorrow to discuss the situation with Israeli leaders.

Poland Hits Israel Aggression

OW100740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0727 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Warsaw, 9 June (XINHUA)--The Polish Foreign Ministry issued a statement today condemning the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The Israeli directing against the Arab countries against Lebanon's sovereignty and its inviolability and territorial integrity," the statement says.

The statement said that the Israeli action was backed by imperialists.

The Polish Government, it declares, "resolutely condemn Israel's new war against Lebanon and the Palestinian people." It "demands that Israel put an immediate end to such military actions and withdraw its troops from the Lebanese territory."

Mitterrand Addresses Issues

OW101854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 9 June (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand said here today France condemns Israel's invasion of Lebanon "without reservation."

He also said, "any appeal of the legitimate government of Lebanon will be heard by France."

Speaking at the second conference [as received] since he was elected last year, Mitterrand said, if any problem arises between Israel and its surrounding countries and if Arab countries refuse to recognize Israel, the fault lies with these countries. But Israel has made a historic mistake for not recognizing the Palestinian reality and the Palestinians' right to have their own country, he said.

On the Malvinas (Falklands) conflict, Mitterrand said France supports Britain, even though it does not recognize Britain's sovereignty of the islands.

"But this war must not be transformed into a war of revenge," he said, "the conflict should have limits, and I will make them known when the moment has come."

Mitterrand said the reinforcement of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of France's weapons systems were key factors in the French foreign policy.

Referring to relations with the Atlantic Alliance, Mitterrand said "France never left the Atlantic military alliance, and it only withdrew from the integral military headquarters."

Stressing France's defensive capabilities, Mitterrand said France has achieved a defensive level that can "stand comparison to any other nation." This deterrent force is essential to national independence, he said.

Regarding the French policy toward the Soviet Union, Mitterrand said France has reduced export credits to the Soviet Union. But it has "rejected any form of embargo or blockade against the Soviet Union," he said.

He also expressed hope for an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union. But he said "we cannot forget Afghanistan, Poland and the SS-20 missiles."

"We also cannot simply overlook excess Soviet armament in Europe," he said. "We have done our utmost to ensure a balance of forces (between the East and the West)." Referring to the French economy, Mitterrand said France's economic growth rate this year is estimated at 2 percent, falling short of an anticipated 3.3 percent.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN ENVIRONMENTAL SESSION CLOSES IN NAIROBI

OW012114 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Nairobi, 1 June (XINHUA)--The governing council of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) ended its 10th regular session here Monday.

After detailed discussions since 20 May, the council adopted a UN Environmental Program for 1984-89 which covers a variety of environmental issues such as tropical forests, soil policy and desertification.

During the discussions many developing countries called for more attention to deforestation, soil erosion, desertification and other environmental problems.

Many African delegates requested more assistance to environmental education and training in Africa. Despite opposition from the United States and other Western countries, the council adopted a resolution on the impact of apartheid on the environment. The resolution pointed out that "apartheid is a crime against mankind."

Delegates from Japan, Sweden and some other developed countries advocated the creation of a special commission to study the environmental perspective to the year 2000 and beyond.

The Chinese delegate asked the developed countries to show better understanding and cooperation toward the urgent environmental problems and needs of developing countries.

CSO: 4000/138

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON THE FALKLANDS CRISIS

U.S. Support For Britain

OW271512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Panama City, 26 May (XINHUA)--President of Panama Aristides Royo today condemned the United States for supporting Britain in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands conflict and said the Panama Canal could not be used to oppose a Latin American country.

In a letter to U.S. President Ronald Reagan, published by local newspapers, Royo said that U.S. support for British invasion of Argentina makes Latin American people feel regret.

Moreover, Royo said the Monroe Doctrine has been undermined by the United States. "Consequently, conflict over interests occurred among countries in the two Americas because the United States sides with remnants of the European colonialism," he said.

Royo asked the U.S. Government to make a commitment that "U.S. installations and staff or the regions it uses will not directly or indirectly take part in actions detrimental to the interests of Argentina or any other Latin American countries."

"Colonialism, dominance over resources of other countries, and economic inequality and dependency are the reasons for repeated occurrence of conflicts," Royo said.

UN Secretary General Meets UK

OW280806 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] United Nations, 27 May (XINHUA)--In his separate meetings with the British and Argentine representatives this afternoon, UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar heard replies from the British and Argentine Governments to "a couple of questions" he put to them yesterday in search of a peaceful solution to the Malvinas (Falkland) Island dispute.

After a 40-minute meeting with de Cuellar, British representative Anthony Parsons told reporters this afternoon that he had conveyed to the Secretary-General "a series of views" from his government. "I can say that we are still in business," Parsons said.

Arnold M. Listre, the Argentine Foreign Ministry's director-general for international organizations, who leads the Argentine team in the talks, said that "our attitudes are always positive."

The Secretary-General told reporters this morning that in yesterday's meetings, he just put a couple of questions to both sides and "they have to come back with their answers this afternoon." He declined to elaborate.

U.S. Aid To UK

OW280207 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri today accused the United States of being self-contradictory in its policy toward Argentina.

In reply to U.S. President Ronald Reagan's congratulations on the Argentine National Day on 25 May, Galtieri pointed out that the U.S. attitude in the present Malvinas (Falklands) dispute contradicts Reagan's statements about the "vital importance" of the "common interests of the U.S. and Argentina" and about "cooperation between the two countries in this hemisphere and in the world as a whole." The U.S. president's statements are, therefore, "incomprehensible," he said.

President Galtieri went on to say that the Argentine people and government are not surprised at the U.S. attitude in the British-Argentine conflict, still less after they have read Reagan's message of congratulations.

At a press conference in New York yesterday, Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez warned that it would be "a grave error" if the United States provides Britain with large-scale air and naval support in the war against Argentina.

Mendez said any direct U.S. military aid to Britain would signify a serious deterioration of the U.S. position in the organization of American states and there would be real danger that the war in the South Atlantic would expand abruptly.

U.S.-Argentine relations has been strained following the open U.S. support for Britain in the Malvinas (Falklands) dispute. The United States was preparing to recall more personnel from its embassy in Buenos Aires and Argentina is also planning steps to demote its relations with Washington.

Argentine Hits U.S. Support

OW281614 Beijing XINHUA in English 1607 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 May (XINHUA)--Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri said today that Argentina was "surprised" by U.S. support of Britain in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands conflict.

Responding to a congratulatory note sent by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to mark Argentina's National Day Tuesday, Galtieri said:

"The affirmation that 'it has never been more important to reaffirm the common interests and values that unite Argentina and the United States and reiterate our commitment to cooperation in this hemisphere and the entire world' is not coherent with the attitude of your government and the result is incomprehensible in the actual circumstances."

He stressed that "if our people and government were surprised by the never expected attitude of the United States in taking the part of Great Britain in its conflict with Argentina," they "cannot be any more amazed" upon receiving Reagan's "congratulations" on the occasion of Argentina's National Day.

Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said Wednesday at a news conference in New York that if the United States was going to assist Britain "it would be a very, very grievous fault and would create a very negative image in Latin America, and it even could create the risk of expanding and not reducing the conflict."

OAS Meeting

OW281224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Washington, 27 May (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez denounced the United States today for siding with Britain in the Malvinas (Falklands) war and asked the Organization of American States for assistance in Argentina's dispute with Britain.

He also denounced Britain for its "brutal" and "irrational armed aggression" and for its attempt to resolve the conflict by force. Britain "has undoubtedly worsened the conflict," he said, adding that it's necessary for the United Kingdom to "review its attitude and make a genuine effort to achieve peace."

Speaking at a meeting of OAS foreign ministers which began here today, Costa Mendez pointed out that the U.S. sanctions against Argentina and materiel support for the British "encourage aggression and block the search for peace."

U.S. materiel support for the British is "illegal and repugnant" to the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, and runs counter to the interests of the American people, he said.

The United States is reportedly providing the British with sidewinder air combat missiles and ammunition as part of its efforts to support Britain in the war. The sidewinder has been used to knock down some Argentine warplanes in air battles around the islands.

"The assistance of a superpower to a country that is itself powerful leads Argentina to a critical position," Argentine foreign minister said.

Costa Mendez urged the United States "not to provide weapons and assistance to the attacker, but instead to put all the weight of its power and prestige in favor of peace."

He called for a "clear change of the attitude of the United States" and said that the United States can still make its good contribution only by avoiding any action that could aggravate the conflict and by remaining in the judicial frame of the Inter-American Treaty of Defense.

He appealed to countries in the region to continue together the urgent task of "achieving peace with justice and dignity which our continent is demanding."

The meeting of OAS foreign ministers was convened at the request of Argentina to consider "additional measures" to be taken in accordance with the provisions of the Inter-American Treaty of reciprocal assistance known as the Rio Treaty.

Foreign ministers and representatives of many OAS member-states, speaking at the meeting this afternoon, accused Britain of "increasing its war undertaking," and the United States of "aggravating the situation" in the South Atlantic.

Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Zambarano Velazco noted the "tragic developments" that have taken place since the last OAS foreign ministers meeting in late April. He denounced the British for "escalating hostilities" in the South Atlantic and for its "brutal and implacable aggression" against Argentina.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella pointed out that U.S. materiel support for Britain and measures against Argentina "constitute violation in letter and spirit of the obligations" of the Inter-American Treaty of Defence. The U.S. attitude serves to aggravate the situation and affect the peaceful solution of the conflict, he said.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig emphasized U.S. belief that the Rio Treaty should not be applied to this conflict. He reiterated that the principles in UN Security Council Resolution 502 "must govern our search for peace." The meeting should "take no action and make no decision which increases tensions without enhancing the prospects for a negotiated settlement of the struggle in the South Atlantic," he said.

UK Aggression, U.S. Support Condemned

OW292134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Washington, 29 May (XINHUA)--The Organization of American States today adopted a resolution condemning Britain for attacking Argentina and urging the United States to halt its aid to Britain in the Malvinas (Falklands) conflict.

The resolution was passed at the end of a 17-hour emergency meeting of the foreign ministers of 21 member nations which began Friday. The vote was 17 to 0 with the United States, Chile, Colombia, and Trinidad and Tobago abstaining.

The resolution supported Argentina's claim to sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and called on its member states to provide all the support each thought most appropriate to help Argentina, and to refrain from any action that could damage this objective.

It condemned Britain for launching "the unjustified and disproportionate armed attack" on Argentina, declaring that the attack has affected the security of the entire Western Hemisphere. It also called for immediate return of the British fleet to its regular stations.

The resolution urged the United States to stop supplying military materials to Britain and immediately lift its sanctions against Argentina.

It called on EEC members and other countries to lift "coercive economic or political measures" against Argentina.

The resolution called for an honorable and peaceful settlement under UN auspices and voiced support for Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in his task.

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, in a speech at the meeting, asked other OAS countries not to take any actions likely to intensify the crisis.

But Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said, at the meeting "the goal announced by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, of solving the conflict peacefully, could be achieved if just the United States would stop helping Britain with destructive weapons, which are used against Argentina."

According to diplomatic sources, representatives from Venezuela, Panama and Peru who spoke at the closed meeting firmly supported the Argentine position and criticized U.S. and British actions.

U.S. Press Criticizes Support

HK300238 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 82 p 6

[Unattributed report: "American Press Says the Administration's Support for Britain Is Not in U.S. Interests"]

[Text] Since the failure of its effort to mediate the Malvinas dispute, the United States has shifted to supporting Britain and has also joined in economic sanctions. The American press has published numerous articles on this issue, criticizing the U.S. Government's stand and holding that these moves are not in U.S. interests.

A 23 May New York TIMES article said the United States was "held to be looking down on the people of Latin America" because of its open support for Britain,

and as a result had "intensified hostility to the United States in the Western Hemisphere." This had "caused a setback" for the United States, and would "inevitably damage U.S. interests."

Another article in this paper on the same day pointed out that the U.S. stand would not only cause it to "pay a very high price" materially, but would also land it in a passive position politically; for if Britain attacked and occupied the Malvinas, this would further stir up nationalist fervor in Argentina and other Latin American countries, and at the same time, inevitably bring about "a new anti-U.S. wave" in the Western Hemisphere and even in the entire Third World. As a result, "the Soviet Union will be able to achieve its long-cherished ambitions."

The WALL STREET JOURNAL said that if the dispute between Britain and Argentina dragged on "serious problems" were bound to arise in relations between the United States and Latin America, on the other hand, the Soviet Union was presently penetrating Latin America "on the quiet," and would "gain advantage" from this.

A 23 May article in the Washington POST criticized the U.S. Government's decision to support Britain as "untimely, unstrategic and unnecessary." This decision, it said, would "cause losses in U.S. interests in Latin America that would take several years to recoup," and "its disastrous results have already gone far beyond anything envisaged by the White House and the State Department."

A 24 May article in U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT said people from Buenos Aires to Mexico City were agitatedly arguing: The Yankee stand in the Malvinas crisis is not only a "betrayal" of relations between the United States and Latin America, but has also given the United States itself "a slap in the face."

A 20 May article in the Los Angeles TIMES said the fact that the United States was taking Britain's side instead of the side of Argentina, a member of the OAS and a signatory to the Rio Treaty, would have far-reaching effects. The Latin American public were demanding that the OAS headquarters be moved away from Washington and saying that the Rio Pact should be signed anew. Apart from weakening U.S. influence in the Western Hemisphere, the U.S. stand had also "resulted in our losing (in the Western Hemisphere) the ability to influence the future situation and control future conflicts." The article also emphasized that what worried the U.S. Government still more was the fact that the development of the situation "will open the way for further Soviet penetration into the Western Hemisphere."

UK, Argentine Envoys Contacted

OW010412 Beijing XINHUA in English 0253 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 31 May (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar today had separate meetings with British Ambassador Anthony Parsons and Argentine Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Ros, in a continued effort to seek an immediate cease-fire in the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands conflict.

After his meeting with the Secretary-General this afternoon, Sir Anthony Parsons told reporters that he gave Javier Perez de Cuellar the views of his government. The Secretary-General would value them.

Enrique Ross said that he had contact with the Secretary-General this afternoon and would make contact with him later.

After his talks with the representatives of Britain and Argentina, the Secretary-General phoned the president of the Security Council and permanent representative of China Ling Qing, asking him to postpone a scheduled consultation of the Security Council while the Secretary-General was waiting for the clarification of views on some problems from both sides. Ling Qing agreed to do so. The consultation of the Council was requested by the representative of Panama on the instructions of his government.

Observers here indicated that it was quite difficult for the Secretary-General to find a cease-fire agreement because Britain, the party with superior military strength, insisted on a tough stand.

More Aid To Argentina

OW011238 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 June (XINHUA)--The Venezuelan Government decided Monday to provide more economic aid to Argentina through the Latin American economic system, according to news reports from Caracas.

The decision was made after President Luis Herrera met with ministers in charge of economic affairs. The meeting analysed the situation facing Argentina following the outbreak of the military conflict on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands and the adoption of economic sanctions by the European economic community against Argentina.

As the first step of cooperation, the Venezuelan Government announced the purchase of 60,500 tons of sorghum from Argentina. Venezuela and Argentina will also form several commissions represented by governmental and private sectors to identify the fields of effective economic cooperation between the two countries.

Senior officers of the Venezuelan armed forces declared Monday that the armed forces are fully prepared to provide military aid to Argentina at the request of Argentina and with the approval of President Luis Herrera.

Qichen on Falkland U.S., Relations

OW031119 Hamburg Stern in German 3 Jun 82 pp 161-163

[Interview with CPR Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen by Editors Erich Follath and Klaus Liedtke in Beijing, date not given]

[Text] Stern: Mr Minister, you have accused the Americans of having plotted the Falkland Islands war by supporting the British. The Soviet leaders say

exactly the same, after a long time you and the Kremlin agree again in assessing the world crisis. Is that the beginning of the end of your ideological hostility with Moscow?

Qichen: If we vote in the United Nations as the Soviet Union, it does not mean that our positions are identical. We support the right of the Argentine on the Malvinas, while we are favoring a peaceful agreement, however, the Soviet Union is interested in a continuation of the war. It can only profit from it.

Stern: What do you mean by that?

Qichen: Great Britain is a NATO state. Argentina is an OAS member. Both are connected with Washington. The conflict can, therefore, only weaken the U.S. Government. We would have wished the Americans to remain neutral mediators as in the beginning of the conflict. Their support of the British has not contributed to a solution of the problem. Maybe that will even give a pretext to the Soviets to become involved.

Stern: Militarily?

Qichen: Probably not at the moment. But they are already fishing in troubled waters.

Stern: The Soviets have offered arms to the Argentine. What do you offer?

Qichen: We support the Argentine cause just morally.

Stern: You are very critical of the Soviets. Does that also apply to direct relations between Beijing and Moscow? Do you reject Brezhnev's detente offer?

Qichen: We follow the old Chinese proverb: Pay attention to what the people say, but judge them by what they do. Suggesting negotiations is not all. In the past 20 years we had negotiations with Moscow on our border problems. There were 15 negotiation rounds with more than 200 meetings. It did not produce anything.

Stern: So normalization of relations is not in sight?

Qichen: Prior to entering serious negotiations we want to see action. Moscow must give us a sign that it wants to give up its hegemony, its foreign political expansion. We see Soviet troops everywhere at our borders, in Mongolia, in Afghanistan, in Vietnam, let alone the 7,000 kilometers of our border with the Soviet Union. Moscow can demonstrate its good will in all these places.

Stern: Do you feel encircled?

Qichen: I believe that Moscow wants to dominate the world, the whole world. You in Western Europe are maybe a closer aim than China. But the Soviets also want to advance to the Persian Gulf and to get hold of Iran and Pakistan.

Stern: Now you are talking like the extremely anticommunist outer rightists in America.

Qichen: I cannot rule it out that the extreme rightists in America could be right sometimes.

Stern: You yourself have received a high-ranking Soviet functionary for talks. Why do that if you say that negotiations produce nothing? Do you want to play the "Russian card" to exert pressure on the Americans?

Qichen: The functionary was in Beijing upon invitation of the Soviet ambassador and not ours. I have just briefly greeted him out of diplomatic courtesy. No, we [do] not play a card. But we will not admit it either that China will be played as a card.

Stern: Do you mean the United States in saying this? China has considered the Soviets for years as the world's villain number 1, and you have also maintained some distance with regard to the Americans in the past months. Do you consider the United States also as a threat to world peace in the meantime?

Qichen: The current aggravation of the world situation is a consequence of the race and the nuclear competition between both superpowers. China is the only nuclear force which is for the destruction of all nuclear arms, accepting the commitment never to be the first to use the atom bomb. We welcome also negotiations between the United States and the USSR on an armament stop and the reduction of arms systems. But I am not optimistic in this respect. History has shown that the more the two talk about disarmament, the more they increase their armament.

Stern: But you are also rearming. Your military expenditures are increasing for the first time since many years.

Qichen: Our military expenditures as a while are very low. It does not matter whether the defense budget is being slightly increased. Our military expenditures are not aimed at anybody.

Stern: Also not against Vietnam? You have taught your neighbor a military "lesson" in 1979.

Qichen: With the help of the Soviet Union Vietnam has fulfilled its great Indochina dream through military aggression in Laos and Kampuchea. In exchange the Vietnamese have made a naval base available to the Soviets in Cam Ranh Bay. Entire naval units have moved there from Vladivostok. Hanoi's Indochina policy of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. At any rate we are reserving the right for us [to] teach Vietnam a second "lesson."

Stern: In order to hit Vietnam, you are supporting the guerrilla leader Pol Pot in Kampuchea. Before the Vietnamese came, he had committed genocide of [his] own people with his Khmer Rouge.

Qichen: The mistakes of the Khmer Rouge could not be a pretext for the Vietnamese to invade Kampuchea.

Stern: Mistakes? You call hundreds of thousand or even millions of casualties mistakes?

Qichen: The Vietnamese say that the Khmer Rouge have killed three million people. This is certainly an extreme exaggeration. Now the Vietnamese aggressors are committing murders of innocent Kampucheans to exterminate the people.

Stern: The Vietnamese foreign minister said in a Stern interview last month that his troops will be withdrawn under the condition that Beijing will not support the Khmer Rouge any more with arms and conclude a nonaggression pact with Hanoi. Could you accept that?

Qichen: The Vietnamese are liars. Don't believe a word they say. They say that China is a threat for them. Why do they send their troops to Kampuchea and not to the Chinese border? They have even added an anti-Chinese clause to their new constitution. They agitate against us wherever they can.

Stern: Let us get back to Beijing-Washington relations. The Americans have agreed to supply arms worth millions of dollars to Taiwan. You don't want to accept that. U.S. Vice President Bush was visiting you to straighten matters out again. Was he successful?

Qichen: The problems have not been eliminated. The Americans have not done anything concrete so far to stop such arms supplies. These supplies, however, are a grave interference in China's domestic policy because Taiwan belongs to China. There is no leeway at all for negotiations.

Stern: What will happen if Washington does not stop the supplies?

Qichen: We would not like to see a deterioration of our relations with Washington, and even less a downgrading of our diplomatic relations. But it is quite possible that we might be forced to take such a step. Further developments are now up to the Americans.

Stern: But President Reagan has been very cooperative with regard to you. He had said in the 1980 election campaign that he absolutely wants to have official relations with Taiwan. Now he just talks of "unofficial relations."

Qichen: That did not surprise us. We have learned to live with it that American presidential candidates talk differently in election campaigns than they act later on. That belongs probably to the rules of the game in the United States.

Stern: You have made proposals on a peaceful reunification to the Taiwan Government, promising even that Taiwan can keep its capitalist economic system. The Taiwan leaders have nevertheless rejected your offer. What will be Beijing's next step? A new offer, or a military action some day?

Qichen: We did not expect the Taiwan leadership to accept our offer overnight. We want to solve this problem peacefully, but our patience will not last forever.

Stern: Can you make a more concrete statement?

Qichen: Taiwan is not a border problem for us, this is a matter of reunification.

Stern: Mr Minister, German industry which had expected enormous orders from China is disappointed by the cancellation of big projects. How can business with China be stimulated?

Qichen: Since 1972 when we established mutual diplomatic relations, our trade volume has increased sevenfold. You have capital and know-how, we have natural resources and an enormous labor potential. A lot of possibilities exist with regard to joint ventures with mutual capital investments, such as in coal production, energy supply and the metal industry. But we must think in realistic volumes and warn against exaggerated expectations.

Stern: German banks would be glad to give you credits running into billions, but you are very reserved with regard to accepting credits. Why?

Qichen: We are careful with great credits. To be honest: we are looking for credits with special interest rates and not the normal rates of the market.

Stern: And the Germans are not too good in this respect?

Qichen: We have credit offers which are better than yours. From the Japanese, for example.

Stern: Are you not afraid to suffer the same fate as Poland due to high foreign debts--namely economic problems which will then lead to domestic-political unrest?

Qichen: Our situation can really not be compared with that in Poland. We have reformed our economic system and the people are better and better off.

Stern: How about the millions of young people who find no jobs in your country.

Qichen: It is true that a great number of young people must wait for jobs. But once they have a job, they won't lose it.

Stern: Is there any opposition in the country against the course of your party?

Qichen: We have a populace of 1 billion people. There might be a small majority which thinks differently that the party. But we do not have an opposition worth mentioning.

Stern: How about the resistance group which according to a Hong Kong paper was responsible for a plane crash near Guilin this April?

Qichen: Well, the Hong Kong papers. They know everything before the investigations have been concluded. Believe me, we have not terrorists. This society is okay. We have strict arms laws. It is not like in America where everybody can buy a revolver.

Thatcher Insists on Argentine Withdrawal

OW030738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] London, 2 June (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in television interviews today insisted on Argentine withdrawal from the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands as the only way to avoid a battle for the islands' capital, Port Stanley (Puerto Argentino).

As British and Argentine troops are now bracing themselves for the final showdown around the port city, today's message given by Mrs Thatcher is seen as a gesture intended to seek international and domestic support to her government if a battle was to be fought.

She repeatedly said that if the Argentines agreed to withdraw from the islands within the next 10 to 14 days, "then there would be no need for a battle." "It's a possibility totally linked to a timed withdrawal." But she indicated that she personally doubted that the Argentines would agree to do so.

She described a diplomatic solution as "just a possibility now," but said she did not rate it very highly.

Asked what her government would do after retaking the islands by force, she made it clear that there would be little place for Argentina in the islands' future, that is to say, Britain would no longer consider the need for negotiations with Argentina on the issue of sovereignty. When asked about any possibility of even "sharing sovereignty" with Argentina, she firmly replied: "No."

She mentioned "some kind of self-government" or "full independence" as among the options under her consideration after a period of "reconstruction and rehabilitation." She also said that in the long term Britain would have to ask other nations to help with the security of these islands in the form a multinational force.

Cease-Fire Efforts Fail

OW030732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 2 June (XINHUA)--UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said today that he had not been able to arrange a cease-fire for the Anglo-Argentine conflict on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

He said this in a report to the Security Council after 7 days of intensive negotiations with the British and Argentine representatives.

At today's council meeting, Panama and Spain jointly put forward a draft resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire. The council postponed a vote on the draft until tomorrow. In his report to the Security Council, Perez de Cuellar said: "The positions of the two parties do not offer the possibility of developing at this time terms for a cease-fire which would be mutually acceptable."

Resolution 505 adopted at the Security Council on 26 May requested the Secretary-General to contact the parties to the conflict in order to find mutually acceptable terms for a cease-fire and asked him to submit an interim report to the council not later than 7 days after the adoption of the resolution.

Referring to the efforts he has made in the past 7 days, Perez de Cuellar said that he had extensive exchanges with both parties. "I explored various approaches in seeking the degree of agreement necessary for a cease-fire," he added.

He said that in accordance with the mandate given to him by resolution 505, he would maintain close contact with the parties in the event.

Enrique Ross, under-secretary for the Foreign Ministry of Argentina, declared in his statement that Argentina had proposed an immediate cease-fire simultaneous with the start of troops withdrawal by both sides. Once the parties accepted a cease-fire, a United Nations mission would be dispatched to observe its implementation. Zones of separation would be established on sea and on land.

Enrique Ross accused the United Kingdom of opposing a cease-fire and rejecting withdrawal of both forces. The objective of Britain, he said, was "to obtain unilateral Argentine withdrawal" and to repossess the islands. "The United Kingdom wants United States military forces to be present in the Malvinas following a cease-fire, in order to perpetuate the violation of the territorial integrity of Argentina," he added.

British representative Anthony Parsons stated that in the recent negotiations under Security Council resolution 505, the United Kingdom's position was to welcome a cease-fire, which must be inseparately linked to a withdrawal of Argentine forces and a completion of the withdrawal within a fixed period of time. Well-informed sources indicated that a fixed period of time the British would be 7-10 days.

Anthony Parsons declared the draft resolution submitted by Panama and Spain was unacceptable to Britain as it was not consistent with resolution 502, which demanded a withdrawal of Argentine forces. He held that the present draft would leave Argentine forces in position. He indicated that he would veto the draft resolution.

Nonaligned Meeting

OW041602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 3 June (XINHUA)--Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez speaking at the non-aligned ministerial meeting here today accused Britain of armed aggression on Argentina and urged non-aligned support for Argentina's stand.

The foreign minister said, "Britain used force 149 years ago to occupy the Malvinas (Falklands) and continues today to use force to try to recover them." Argentina's struggle for the Malvinas is therefore similar to the struggles of other non-aligned countries against colonial aggression, he said. "This is the struggle of all Latin American people for the defense of a continental territory," he added.

He thanked the non-aligned movement for its support to Argentina in this struggle and reiterated "with true passion our request for support at this very, very dangerous moment."

He criticized the United States for its open support to Britain in the Malvinas conflict.

Mendez arrived here last night to attend the non-aligned ministerial meeting which opened on the same day. The meeting, attended by 92 delegations, is in session to prepare for the holding of a non-aligned summit conference.

He was received by Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban State Council, and signed with the Cuban foreign minister a protocol on trade and scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries.

Naval Exercises Cancelled

OW050744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Brasilia, 4 June (XINHUA)--The 1982 joint summer naval exercises of the United States and Latin American countries have been cancelled over a Latin American boycott, according to a report in the JORNAL DO BRASIL today.

The Brazilian Ministry of the Navy confirmed that the annual joint exercises were considered inopportune by some of the participating countries.

Western news agencies reported that Brazil, Ecuador and Venezuela had decided to boycott the exercises as a response to the U.S. attitude in the Malvinas (Falklands) conflict.

Arms Purchase From Abroad Sought

OW051930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 June (XINHUA)--Argentina's Presidential Secretary Hector Iglesias stated Friday that in case national defense and the supreme interests of the country need it, "we will buy arms from anyone who wants to sell arms to us," according to a report from Buenos Aires.

Asked during an interview with journalists about possible purchase of arms from the Soviet Union for use in the current conflict with Britain, Iglesias said, "any kind of weapons will be used."

Iglesias' words echo an earlier statement by Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri. Asked whether his government will ask for aid from other countries including the Soviet Union, the president replied: "In case our country needs it, we will accept aid from those who want to provide it."

Galtieri added that "evidently, there should be a special reconsideration of our internal and external policy in all respects, since the repercussions of this historical (Malvinas Islands) incident are felt not only among the Argentine people but also in our international relations."

Earlier, however, Argentine Air Force Commander Lami Dozo had denied the allegation that Argentina was going to seek Soviet military aid, saying there was no such expression. He added that "if there is such an expression and the situation cries out for it, we will consider it." "If hostilities continue, we may possibly study the 'Soviet aid' which we think is another way out," he noted.

U.S. Seeks Vote Change

OW050344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 4 June (XINHUA)--Britain and the United States today vetoed a draft resolution calling for an immediate cease-fire between Britain and Argentina in the Malvinas (Falklands) war.

Besides the U.S. and British veto, the vote was nine in favor and four abstentions.

Speaking at the Security Council meeting before the vote, British representative Anthony Parsons said that because the draft resolution contained no direct and inseparable link between a cease-fire and Argentine withdrawal within a fixed time-limit, it was "totally unacceptable" to the United Kingdom.

Enrique Ros, under-secretary for foreign affairs of Argentina, said that the British veto would show history that Britain was "solely responsible" for any further deaths in this conflict.

After the voting, U.S. representative Jeane Kirkpatrick said she had been requested by her government to state that were it possible to change her delegation's vote, she would have changed it "from a veto--a no--to an abstention."

The vetoed draft resolution, co-sponsored by Panama and Spain, requests Britain and Argentina to initiate, simultaneously with the cease-fire, the implementation of resolutions 502 and 505 in their entirety.

Leonardo Kam, representative of Panama, declared that unfortunately, the sponsors had not been successful due to the veto of the United Kingdom. "His delegation intends to ask for further council consultations in order that the council might continue its consideration of the item," he noted.

Thatcher, Reagan, Mitterand Discuss Falklands

OW050720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 4 June (XINHUA)--British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher held bilateral talks with U.S. President Reagan and French President Mitterrand this afternoon soon after her arrival here for the summit meeting of seven major industrial nations.

It was later disclosed that these meetings were dominated by Malvinas crisis.

There were reports that both President Reagan and President Mitterrand, out of concern for the West's relations with Latin America as a whole, had persuaded Mrs Thatcher "to be moderate" and agree to some sort of ceasefire.

After meeting with Reagan, Mrs Thatcher said: "The United States is firmly on our side and we are very grateful to them for being staunch allies."

At a press conference this afternoon, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said that the U.S. and Britain had "parallel and convergent views" on the crisis. He said that both leaders had exchanged views on the crisis "both in the context of near term and longer term."

As of today, Haig said, "this depends fundamentally on the willingness of the Argentines to withdraw, to set a schedule, to fix a date certain for withdrawal." He denied that the U.S. had urged Britain to delay its final attack on Stanley to allow for last-minute negotiations. "It has not been in the U.S. lexicon to suggest such a pause," he said.

Speaking to reporters this morning, President Mitterrand reaffirmed France's support for Britain on the Malvinas conflict. But he expressed the worry that the conflict might be expanded, and hoped that Britain would act to facilitate the work of the UN Secretary General for a peaceful solution of the crisis.

Argentines Rap U.S. Veto

OW061732 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 June (XINHUA)--Argentine Government officials criticized the United States Saturday for siding with Britain in vetoing a Security Council draft resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire on the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands.

"The new endorsement given by President (Ronald) Reagan and Secretary of State (Alexander) Haig to the inopportune colonialist adventure of (prime minister) Mrs (Margaret) Thatcher is something out of our depth, and we cannot accept it," a spokesman of the Argentine presidential house said.

"This attitude on the part of the United States has given rise to profound and apparent bitterness within the (Argentine) national government," the spokesman added.

He warned that "the rift between this northern neighbor and the Latin American nations is apparently widening, and the relations in this hemisphere will be in trouble for a long time to come," he said.

Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said it was "inconceivable" that the United States at first vetoed the draft resolution sponsored by Panama and Spain and then decided to abstain in the UN Security Council.

Major General Jose Miret, secretary of the presidential office now on a urgent mission to the UN headquarters, told Argentine television reporters after learn-

ing of the UN Security Council vote that he was regretful about the hesitation shown by the United States.

"It is intolerable for us that there is someone that would veto a ceasefire resolution in the UN Security Council that is responsible for world security," he said.

Non-aligned Nations Back Argentina

OW061556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1542 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Havana, 6 June (XINHUA)--The ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries ended here today and issued a communique supporting Argentina's sovereignty of the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands and calling for an immediate end of Argentine-British hostilities.

The communique said conference supported Argentina in its fight to end the colonial presence in the Malvinas Islands. The communique said, the Malvinas Islands, the South Georgia Island and South Sanwich Island are an "integral part of the Latin American region."

"British military actions, as well as the overt or hidden actions and pressures of other advanced countries constitute a threat to the entire (Latin American) region," the communique said.

The communique also condemned Britain and another power for planning to set up military bases on the South Atlantic Islands "in violation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Argentina" and for enforcing their "will upon other countries."

The communique said the ministers demanded that the United States end its military support of Britain. The communique also called on developed nations "to refrain from abetting Britain's military actions in the Malvinas Islands. It asked European economic community countries to end "hostile measures against Argentina."

The communique said non-aligned nations support UN Secretary General Perez de Cuillar's efforts to bring a peaceful settlement to the Malvinas conflict. Argentina and Britain "should find through negotiations a just, peaceful and lasting settlement of the Malvinas problem," it said.

The ministerial conference opened on 2 June and was participated in by delegations from 92 countries. Besides adopting resolutions on political and economic issues and on disarmament, the conference made preparations for a summit of the non-aligned nations.

Royo Criticizes U.S. Stand

OW071244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 7 June (XINHUA)--Panamanian President Aristides Royo said in the capital of the Dominican Republic Santo Domingo Sunday that the United States has committed a "historical error" in supporting Britain in the Malvinas (Falklands) dispute, according to news reports from Santo Domingo.

Royo told reporters in Santo Domingo on his way to France that the Malvinas Islands totally belong to Argentina and that Argentina's claim (on the islands) must be recognized.

He also expressed regret over the United States support for Britain's act of colonialism. Washington's attitude may cause deterioration of relations between the United States and Latin American countries, he stressed.

Royo met with Cuban President of the State Council Fidel Castro in Havana before going to Santo Domingo. Leaders of the two countries focused their talks on the Malvinas issue and the situation in Central America and the Caribbean region, according to a Cuban official communique.

Surrender To UK Rejected

OW071220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 6 June (XINHUA)--Argentine Planning Secretary Jose Miret said here today that Argentina will approach any peace proposal for the South Atlantic dispute with an open mind but it will not surrender to Britain.

Jose Miret has just come back from New York where he was engaged in consultations with the United Nations for a peaceful settlement of the Malvinas issue.

Britain did not want peace, Miret said. He also regretted the U.S. veto on a ceasefire resolution at the UN Security Council.

Miret said Argentina is always prepared for a just and honorable settlement. The only thing unacceptable to Argentina is to humiliate itself before United Kingdom arrogance. Argentina cannot accept the British demand for the withdrawal of Argentine forces from the Malvinas Islands as a precondition for a ceasefire, he stressed.

Proposal On Falklands Crisis

OW070822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] London, 6 June (XINHUA)--The United States has presented Britain with a five-point plan on the interim future of the disputed Malvinas (Falkland) Islands which involves talks on the islands' sovereignty with Argentina.

According to today's TV programme "Weekend World," an outline of the plan was handed over to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher by President Reagan in Versailles shortly before the seven-nation economic summit opened.

The plan includes the withdrawal of the British task force from the Southern Hemisphere as soon as the recapture of the Falklands is completed; recognition by Britain that the islands have a special and unique status; the establishment of a multi-national supra-administration at the islands capital of Port Stanley; the participation of Brazil, Jamaica, the United States and Britain in an interim administration; and the re-opening of negotiations within three to six months'

time on the future of the islands, with Argentina allowed to participate, the weekend TV program said.

The plan, reportedly drawn up by Alexander Haig's special envoy General Vernon Walters, is evidently designed to minimise the long-term damage to American relations with Latin America that Washington feels the crisis has already caused.

Interviewed on the same programme, Cecil Parkinson, a member of the British Government's war cabinet and chairman of the Conservative Party, tacitly acknowledged that proposals on these lines had been made by the U.S., but he indicated that the reported U.S. plan would be hardly acceptable to the British Government.

Trade Delegation To Argentina

OW080818 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 8 Jun 82

[Text] Caracas, 7 June (XINHUA)--Venezuela sent a big trade delegation today to seek closer commercial ties and in support for Argentina in the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis.

The delegation, led by Sebastian Alegrett, president of the Foreign Trade Institute, is composed of 50 executive leaders of some most important industrial and commercial firms.

This is the first action of support for Argentina ever taken by Venezuela since the Latin American Economic System (SELA) adopted a resolution supporting Argentina in coping with the situation caused by the economic sanctions imposed by Britain and other European countries.

Trade between Venezuela and Argentina was valued no more than 100 million U.S. dollars before the Malvinas conflict. As Argentina's quest for oil is mounting because of the conflict, Venezuela may become its ideal oil supplier.

Galtieri Rejects Cease-Fire Proposal

OW091300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 June (XINHUA)--President Galtieri has rejected a cease-fire proposal of the UN Secretary General, which he believed made no "reliable" guarantee on British withdrawal from the South Atlantic, according to a report in today's EL CLARIN.

Under the proposal of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, Argentine troops are to withdraw unconditionally from the Malvinas (Falkland) Islands within 14 days, the report said.

The report, quoting reliable UN sources, said President Galtieri told the UN Secretary General that however, the paragraph in Security Council resolution 502 concerning the continued UN mediation in the conflict is still valid as far as Argentina is concerned.

Argentina's decision to reject the cease-fire proposal was made at a lengthy meeting of the junta on 6 June, the report said.

According to another report, Argentine Foreign Minister Costa Mendez said any further talks to stop the fighting would require "a true British desire to negotiate." So far "Great Britain has been an emissary of ultimatums, and we do not accept ultimatums," he said.

Government Releases, Paroles Prisoners

OW091220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 9 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 June (XINHUA)--The prisoners were released and 116 others set free on parole today, Argentine Minister of Interior Alfredo Oscar Saint Jean announced here today.

Speaking at a press conference, Saint Jean said that since 1974 a total of 8,737 persons had been detained according to martial law. Of this total, 6,912 detainees have been released. He explained that the number of released could increase in the future.

In recent years, demands have grown for clarification by the government of the whereabouts of those "detained and missing" whose families had demonstrated each week on Plaza de Mayo in the capital before the outbreak of the Malvinas crisis.

Observers here held that the government's decision to release the prisoners aimed at strengthening the unity of the people at this critical moment in the Malvinas war.

Saint Jean announced yesterday evening that as soon as the statute of political parties is approved, the state will lift the ban on the party activities and later on the activities of trade union. But he said it does not mean the lifting of the state of siege.

When the war with Britain ends, the country will have "a good political environment," Saint Jean said.

CSO: 4000/129

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON THE USSR AND EAST EUROPE

Brezhnev Meets Libyan Leader

OW280802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (XINHUA)--President Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet party, government and military leaders separately met 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the Libyan revolutionary leadership, here today.

They discussed with Jallud, now here for "a short business visit," the future development of Soviet-Libyan relations and exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern.

Jallud delivered a message to President Brezhnev from Libyan leader Mu'ammal al-Qadhafi, "concerning questions of Soviet-Libyan relations and also a number of problems of the present international situation." The TASS report gives no details.

During his talks with Jallud, Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, expressed solidarity with the Libyan people who are "courageously opposing gross political, economic and military pressure of imperialism and local reaction."

Soviet Defense Minister Dmitriy Ustinov met with the Libyan visitor in the presence of the Soviet Chief of Staff Nikolay Ogarkov and Air Force Chief Pavel Kutakhov.

Jallud's current visit to Moscow, second within 12 months has drawn public attention. Observers here believed that in addition to bilateral relations, he had probably discussed with the Soviet leaders certain crucial issues of the Middle East.

Yugoslav Leaders Talk With Greeks

OW280814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Belgrade, 27 May (XINHUA)--President of the presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Dusan Dragosavac had talks here today with visiting President of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement (PASOK) and Greek Prime Minister Andreas George Papandreou.

A TANJUG report said they exchanged views in a frank, friendly and mutual-understanding atmosphere on their parties' activities, some urgent international issues as well as cooperation between the LCY and the PASOK.

They pointed to impermissibility of interference in other countries' internal affairs and pressed for solving outstanding problems in a peaceful way. It was emphasized that the LCY and the PASOK work for overcoming the policy of division into blocs, for halting the arms race and starting a real process of disarmament. They stressed the significance of developing friendly and good-neighborly relations and equal cooperation in the Balkan Peninsula.

On the Mediterranean situation, they stressed that all progressive and democratic forces must join in the struggle for turning this region into a zone of peace, security, international cooperation on equality and free from outside interference.

They also exchanged views on the situation and relations in the worker's and other progressive movements in the world.

Another Tanjug report said that Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu had friendly and frank talks yesterday and today on bilateral relations and international issues of common concern, paying main attention to the Balkans, the atmosphere and relations among countries of this region.

All that is happening on the old continent and beyond it in the world, it was assessed, reflects also on relations among Balkan countries.

Milka Planinc and Andreas Papandreu have confirmed resolve of their governments to continue, together with all Balkan countries, to contribute to the strengthening and widening of bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation, to actively support and promote all initiatives and activities aimed at the strengthening of stability, peace and security in the Balkans and in South-East Europe.

Referring to the need for a peaceful solution of the Cyprus crisis, the two government leaders consider that a just solution of the Cyprus problem is possible only with withdrawal of foreign troops, observing of territorial integrity and sovereignty, independence and non-alignment of that island country.

On bilateral relations, they focused their talks on ways to further expand and develop economic relations between the two countries.

Prime Minister Papandreu arrived here yesterday afternoon for a three-day official visit at the invitation of Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc.

Austrian President's USSR Visit

OW300714 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (XINHUA)--Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger left here for home today after a visit to the Soviet Union.

Kirchschlaeger had held talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev on bilateral relations between the two countries and also on some pressing international issues. He toured Tashkent and Kiev.

Brezhnev gave a banquet on 26 May in honor of the visiting Austrian president.

Speaking at the banquet, Brezhnev said, "the current international situation is fraught with dangers. An arms race is going on unchecked. The accumulated military potential is suffice to reduce the earth to ashes."

He blamed as usual the West for trying to gain a military superiority over the Soviet Union, and expressed the "willingness" of the Soviet Union to enter into negotiations, including a summit meeting, on the issue of "limiting and curtailing" armaments.

In reply, Kirchsclaeger pointed out that the pressing task at the moment is to "remove the sources of crisis and check the arms race." To this, he said, the country with the greatest stockpile of arms should make the greatest contribution.

The Austrian leader also called for "strict observance of all principles laid down in international laws, including the renouncement of the use and threat of force," which he described as absolutely necessary.

The Austrian president arrived in the Soviet Union on 25 May.

Ceausescu Addresses Romanian CP Meeting

OW031950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1914 GMT 3 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 2 June (XINHUA)--The Romanian Communist Party [RCP] held an enlarged plenary meeting of the Central Committee Tuesday and Wednesday to discuss the reform of economic management in Romania, theoretical and ideological work and the party's political and educational work.

General Secretary of the RCP Nicolae Ceausescu made a comprehensive exposition at the meeting.

Talking about the experience in the country's economic construction, Ceausescu said a large scale development of the country's socialist industry and a rational distribution of the country's productive forces are the basic elements of the success of socialism. From 1950 to 1980, Romania's fixed assets increased several folds. Agricultural output increased 350 percent, the per capita average national income increased 11 folds.

The real income of urban and rural workers quadrupled, commodity retail sales increased 15 folds and 70 percent of the people received new housing.

Ceausescu said in the past 15 years, one-third of the national income was used as development funds, helping to modernize the country. Romania's development has made the difference between it and developed countries smaller, he said.

Ceausescu said the basic orientation of Romania's economy should not be changed. He also pointed out that 30 percent of the national income would continue to be allocated to the development of productive forces.

"We must do our utmost to produce every more, ever better, at an ever more highly qualitative level, with ever fewer expenses, to steadily raise efficiency, net production, national income," Ceausescu said.

"In the long run, Romania's economy will have to be grounded on a modern, powerfully developed industry and on a modern, highly efficient agriculture," he said.

Ceausescu said that in order to foster the people's sense of responsibility as masters of their country and increase their concern for production and management, "we should perhaps consider the idea that about 70 percent of the fixed assets, of the basic assets of a unit be common property, entrusted to the administration, to the management of the respective collective of working people, while about 30 percent of the basic assets belong to the working people in the respective unit, on the basis of corresponding individual contributions."

"I think of the possibility that the working people contribute a sort of social participation sum which should not exceed, for instance, 40,000-50,000 lei but should not be lower than 10,000 lei," Ceausecu said. "This would enable those contributing to the development fund—who remain the owners of this sum—to receive annually for the sum advanced a profit of about 6 percent in addition to their general rights to remuneration and profit sharing while in the units in which activity yields good results, where revenues are higher than envisaged, this percentage can be even greater than 6."

"The cooperative ownership, the second form of social ownership, will also have to be continuously strengthened and consolidated," he said. "The conception that it would be an inferior form of socialist ownership should be definitively done away with."

Ceausescu stressed that socialist democracy should be improved continuously and that the administrative role of the state and the people's control of the state bodies should be strengthened. Furthermore, socialist law must be firmly implemented, and national defense consolidated, he said.

He also put forward for consideration the question whether the slogan "proletarian dictatorship" continues to fit the new stage of Romanian social development. He said the conception should be abandoned and be replaced with "workers' democratic state" or other name that suits the country's development.

Referring to theory and practice about socialism, Ceausescu said socialist construction must be conducted "in accordance with the general laws and the conditions in each country." A disregard of general laws and specific conditions by copying certain models or forms can create serious damage and difficulties to socialist construction, he said.

Ceausescu said the central tasks of ideological, political and cultural education and literature and art in the future are to increase love for Romania, for the people and for the cause of socialism. They also should build a spirit of friendship and cooperation throughout the country, and special emphasis should be given to the education of the younger generation, he said.

On the international situation, Ceausescu pointed out that in international relations, extremely serious tensions are increasing the likelihood of military conflicts and possibly even a world war. The old balance of forces established after World War II is no longer adequate under the present international realities. The balance grounded on military blocs no longer fits in the present historical realities. One way or another there keeps manifesting the contradiction between socialism and capitalism. At the same time, a new contradiction has developed and is more and more marked consequently on the division of the world into developed and developing countries, in rich and poor countries.

He proposed that special bodies be set up within the United Nations to settle problems between countries through negotiations.

The plenary meeting endorsed the exposition of Ceausescu and decided to refer it for discussion by the whole party and the entire people, so that concrete measures can be worked out to improve work in all fields before the party's national congress this year.

In his closing speech, Ceausescu emphatically pointed out the plenary meeting has demonstrated that the Romanian Communist Party is more closely united and stronger than ever before. All problems, Romania is facing will be solved by the Romanian party, state and people, and no one is allowed to interfere in Romania's affairs.

He stressed the importance of agriculture in the economic development as a base for raw materials and food. He called for efforts to bring about a fundamental change to this year's agricultural production.

On the recent government reshuffle, the Romanian president said it was not a matter of mere rotation. If a government had failed to carry out its mission, it should be changed. Something appeared that could no longer be tolerated. A number of cadres in the Foreign Trade Ministry were removed from their posts because there were cases of graft and embezzlement of the state fund in foreign trade and because of the poor management.

He stressed that supervision should be strengthened in the future to see that no one is permitted to violate the party's discipline and the law of the state under any pretext.

Soviets Meet Iraqi Deputy Premier

OW051928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 June (XINHUA)--Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz met with Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev and First Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov here Friday to "discuss issues of the Soviet-Iraqi relations."

According to reports here the Iraqi deputy prime minister arrived on Thursday and left here soon after his meeting with the Soviet leaders.

Observers here noted that 'Aziz came to Moscow at a time when a new situation has emerged in the war between Iran and Iraq. The two sides probably discussed issues concerning the war.

However, the Soviet mass media did not disclose details of the talks.

Iraq and the Soviet Union signed a 15-year friendship and cooperation treaty in 1972. The Soviets have actively continued economic cooperation with Iraq, and a standing Iraqi-Soviet committee met here as planned in April to discuss bilateral trade in oil, energy and agricultural fields.

Earlier at the end of May, Soviet First Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Ivan Vasilyevich Arkhipov led a delegation to visit Syria.

A leading member of the Libyan revolution 'Abd al-Salam Jallud has also come to meet the Soviet party and government leaders in Moscow.

Earlier, M'hamed Hadj Yala, political bureau member of the Algerian National Liberation Front who is also minister of the interior had come to visit the Soviet Union.

At present the Middle East is facing a series of very acute and complicated problems. Observers here are closely following the possible new steps the Soviet Union will take.

Communique on Husak Visit

OW050410 Beijing XINHUA in English 0303 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Moscow, 4 June (XINHUA)--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak today ended his 4-day official visit to the Soviet Union and left here for home.

After arriving here on 1 June, Husak and his party and government delegation had talks with the Soviet delegation headed by Leonid Brezhnev on bilateral relations and international questions, particularly European issues.

A Soviet-Czechoslovak joint communique issued today says that the relations between the two countries "are based on the treaty of friendship, mutual aid and cooperation." The two sides expressed the wish to further strengthen their economic and technical cooperation.

The leaders of the two countries discussed the Polish question and pledged to give every support to Poland in overcoming its difficulties.

The two sides also attached great importance to the coming summit meeting of the council for mutual economic aid.

The communique says that they "cannot remain indifferent" to NATO's modernization of weapons and armed forces, a U.S.-West German agreement on reinforcing American troops in a crisis and Spain's planned entry into NATO.

The two sides also condemned Britain's military actions against Argentina, and noted that the situation in the Middle East is "fraught with the danger of new aggravations of the conflict."

Official Visit To Romania

OW050748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Bucharest, 4 June (XINHUA)--Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and prime minister, paid a one-day official friendly visit to Romania today as head of a party and state delegation.

They were invited by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of Romania.

The leaders of the two countries held official talks on bilateral relations and the international situation.

A joint communique issued at the end of the visit says that the two sides have decided to further strengthen their bilateral economic relations on the basis of mutual benefit and by paying special attention to coordinating their production of raw materials, energy and machinery.

The two sides are determined to make the council for mutual economic assistance meet, to a greater extent, the needs of its member countries for raw materials, fuel, machinery, daily necessities and food and agricultural produce, the communique notes.

The communique says that the Romanian party and people understand the special measures taken by the Polish authorities at the end of last year for stabilizing the domestic situation, and they hold that the Polish question is an internal affair, which should be settled by the Polish people themselves without outside interference.

Both sides pointed out that the United States and other NATO countries should abandon all the economic and other measures that are meant to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

The communique says that Poland supports Romania's proposal on turning the Balkans into a region of good-neighbourliness, cooperation, peace and free of nuclear weapons. Romania supports Poland's call to the EEC for increasing economic credibility and safety between various countries.

Both sides held that the use, production and testing of nuclear weapons, as well as chemical and radioactive weapons and neutron bombs should be banned, and the deployment of any weapons in the outer space should also be banned.

Zhivkov Concludes Austrian Visit

OW050758 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Vienna, 4 June (XINHUA)--Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov today concluded a 2-day official visit to Austria, after signing an agreement on extended economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Zhivkov had held talks with Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and Premier Bruno Kreisky on international affairs and bilateral relations, stressing on economic cooperation between the two countries.

Premier Kreisky told reporters after the talks that small countries could contribute to prolonging detente in the current complex and disturbing international situation, the local press reported.

Economic relations have developed rapidly between the two countries in recent years. Austria is now Bulgaria's third biggest trade partner of the West after West Germany and Japan.

CSO: 4000/136

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON DISARMAMENT

'XINHUA' Cites Stockholm Study

OW271658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Stockholm, 27 May (XINHUA)--World military spending continued to soar last year despite the declining economic trend in the world, according to a study published today by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

During the past 4 years, world military spending increased 3 percent each year, a faster rate than in the previous 4 years, the study says.

The "world armaments and disarmament SIPRI yearbook" says the Soviet Union outproduces the United States in a number of standard, conventional weapons, but the United States is still leading in technology, particularly in micro-electronics and computers.

The Soviet Union has more launchers, and its total inventory of bombers and missiles could deliver the equivalent of 4.5 billion tons of TNT, the yearbook says. However, the United States has more warheads than Moscow.

It also points out that the trade of arms continued to boom through the period of world recession. During the past decade when world trade in general increased just 70 percent, the volume of major weapon sales to the Third World rose by more than 300 percent.

In the period 1979-81, the Soviet Union replaced the United States as the leading exporter of major weapons, partly because there was restraint in U.S. exports initiated by President Jimmy Carter, the yearbook says.

During 1981, the Soviet Union had arms deals with 28 countries compared with 67 countries for the United States. The Soviet Union is using arms transfers to maintain and expand its influence in the Third World, the study adds.

It also notes that two disturbing trends in the world were the development of anti-satellite weapons and the growth of chemical warfare research.

U.S. Disarmament Proposal Denied

OW041300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 4 Jun 82

["PRAVDA criticizes U.S. President's Proposal on Reduction of Strategic Armaments"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 June (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan's proposal on separate reduction of strategic armaments is in fact trying to give the U.S. a unilateral advantage at the expense of the Soviet Union, said the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA editorially today.

This is the latest of a series of commentaries issued by the Soviet propaganda media after the Soviet Union and the U.S. agreed to begin talks at the end of this month on limitation and reduction of strategic armaments.

The keynote of these commentaries is that Washington's willingness to hold such talks is "a step in the right direction," but its concrete proposals are unacceptable.

The PRAVDA editorial said that "the strategic potentials of the two sides are balanced" but the "structure" of the two countries' strategic armaments is different. "The development of land-based ICBM's was traditionally predominant in the Soviet Union, whereas sea-launched ballistic missiles and strategic aviation in the United States." Reagan "proposed to reduce at the first stage the overall number of their warheads by one third, provided that not more than half of this amount are mounted on the land-based ICBM's." Those "in Washington would like to reduce by more than a half the Soviet ICMB's while foregoing practically nothing themselves," PRAVDA pointed out.

PRAVDA warned: "The U.S. Government should know that it will not succeed in gaining superiority in the present-day conditions."

PRAVDA reiterated the Soviet proposal that "following the beginning of the talks strategic weapons be frozen in the quantitative respect" and that the cruising missile should be included in the accord.

On the eve of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, the publication of the PRAVDA editorial shows that the positions of the two sides are far different. Actually, both of them are trying to gain strategic superiority. A fierce bargaining is expected in the coming talks.

World Buddhist Conference

OW051536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Colombo, 5 June (XINHUA)--The conference of world Buddhist leaders and scholars ended here today. Sri Lanka Prime Minister R. Premadasa addressed the concluding session of the conference.

The conference adopted a special message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament, wishing it all success and requesting that it

ask the governments of all nuclear powers to pledge themselves that each of them will not be the first to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons.

Earlier, Li Rongxi, vice-president of the Buddhist Association of China and leader of the Chinese Buddhist delegation, said the Chinese Government gives the fullest support for the propagation of the Buddha Dharma. He also said that the Dalai Lama has been invited to return to his people.

CSO: 4000/132

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

UN FAO FORECASTS WORLD CEREAL PRODUCTION

OW020720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] United Nations, 1 June (XINHUA)--The world's cereal production in 1982 is expected to range from 1,470 to 1,605 million metric tons, compared with 1,528 million tons in 1981.

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) has made this first forecast for total cereal output for the current crop year.

Wheat production was forecast at 450-500 million tons, compared with 461 million tons in 1981 and coarse grains output at 755-820 million tons as against 792 million tons previously.

In its first estimate for rice in 1982, the monthly report predicted milled rice output at 265-285 million tons compared with 275 million tons in 1981.

"Crop conditions for Northern Hemisphere wheat have continued to be generally satisfactory and climatic conditions are also favorable for spring planting," the report said.

In contrast, the report warned, the prospects for coarse grain production in southern Africa have "deteriorated sharply" because of a major drought.

World trade in all cereals in 1982/1983 was forecast at 196-212 million tons, compared with 209 million tons in 1981/1982.

The report noted that the Soviet Union, the world's biggest importer of grains, "may purchase large quantities again in 1982/1983 in order to provide larger quantities for feed and to replenish heavily depleted stocks." The Soviet cereal crop last year was estimated at a very low level of 170 million tons, even lower than the poor crops harvested in the two preceding years.

Global carryover stocks of cereals were predicted to rise substantially to 268 million tons at the end of the 1981/1982 crop season, mostly in coarse grains. This equals to 18 percent of projected world consumption, compared to 15 percent a year ago.

CSO: 4000/138

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

VIETNAM, KAMPUCHEA SITUATION NOTED

Troops Withdrawn From Several Strongholds

OW292200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 May (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese occupation troops have withdrawn from several strongholds in Kampuchea as a result of encirclement and attacks by the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, according to radio democratic Kampuchea.

On 1 May, the Vietnamese troops stationed in Stoeng Cheh of the Preah Vihear-Stoeng Treng area gave up five strongholds after all their transportation lines around the strongholds were cut off by the National Army and guerrillas.

On 12 May, a Vietnamese regiment forfeited its headquarters in Leach County, Pouthisat Province, under the fierce attacks of the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas.

A Vietnamese battalion withdrew from the Veal Smach stronghold west of Leach County on 21 May owing to low morale caused by a lasting shortage of supplies.

Two Vietnamese platoons fled from their strongholds in Sre Skur and Pream of Samlot County, Batdambang Province, on 14 May after encirclement and attacks by the National Army and guerrillas for a long time.

Another report said the Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas wrecked 20 sections of an 800-meter-long railway in MOUNG County, Batdambang Province, on 15 May.

On 10 May, the National Army and guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese motorcade, which consisted of 12 trucks, in Siemreab County, Siemreab Province, destroying four enemy trucks and killing or wounding 16 Vietnamese.

On 18 May, the National Army and guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese motorcade moving on the highway from Choam Khsant of Preah Vihear Province to Kampong Thum City of Kampong Thum Province, destroying six enemy trucks, killing and wounding 14 Vietnamese respectively.

DK On Nonaligned Movement Exclusion

OW310740 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA)--A Foreign Ministry spokesman of democratic Kampuchea in a statement last Friday exposed Vietnam of its recent diplomatic moves for a continued exclusion of democratic Kampuchea from the non-aligned movement, radio democratic Kampuchea reported today.

The statement appealed to all the non-aligned countries to make efforts for the return of democratic Kampuchea to the movement. It was widely known, it said, because of the abuse of power by the chairman of the 6th non-aligned summit in Cuba in September, 1979, democratic Kampuchea was arbitrarily deprived of its legitimate right to attend the summit, and its seat was left vacant.

The statement said with the backing of the Soviet Union, Vietnam is going all-out to oppose the demand of the majority of the non-aligned states for the return of democratic Kampuchea to the non-aligned movement, while helping its shadow, the Phnom Penh puppet regime, to squeeze into the movement.

Democratic Kampuchea is a genuine member of the non-aligned movement. All along it has adhered to the non-aligned principles and contributed to the development of the movement and the realization of the lofty ideal of independence, peace and not joining any bloc, the statement said.

Hence, the statement noted, the democratic Kampuchean Government appealed to the coordination bureau of the non-aligned countries and all the non-aligned states for their support for the restoration of democratic Kampuchea's legitimate seat at the next non-aligned summit.

Special Envoy Returns to Kampuchea

OW020742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 2 Jun 82

[Text] Beijing, 2 June (XINHUA)--Keat Chhon, special envoy of [the] president of the presidium of the state and prime minister of the government of democratic Kampuchea Khieu Samphan and minister of the prime minister's office, returned to Kampuchea on 27 May after his friendly visits to seven African countries, radio democratic Kampuchea reports today.

He visited Senegal, Mauritania, Niger, Togo, Gabon, Upper Volta and Central Africa. The heads of government of the seven countries told Keat Chhon that on the Kampuchean question, they would uphold the UN charter, international law, the norms governing relations between countries and the principle of non-alignment. They would oppose Vietnamese aggression against Kampuchea and continue to support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people.

CSO: 4000/134

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN'S MANEUVERS, VISITORS NOTED

Military Maneuvers Begin

OW241624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 24 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 24 May (XINHUA)--A large-scale joint military maneuver of the Japanese Ground, Maritime and Air Self-Defence Forces began today in the Tohoku area in northern Honshu and Hokkaido, Sankei SHIMBUN has reported.

The maneuver began following a 5-day command post exercise at the Tokyo defense agency that ended Saturday.

It is reported that the maneuver was aimed at repelling ground, sea and air attacks on Hokkaido. The report said the maneuver was the largest of 12 joint military maneuvers Japan has held.

Some 13,000 troops participated in the maneuver. A record number of 260 vehicles, 14 warships and 140 war planes took part.

Press Coverage of Zhao Visit

OW302008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 30 May (XINHUA)--On the eve of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's official visit to Japan, Japanese newspapers came out strongly to greet his historical visit, wishing Sino-Japanese friendship and cooperation further consolidated and developed.

NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said editorially on 28 May that the Japan-China relations have so developed that they have reached the stage of solid cooperation. "That is why we heartily welcome Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit," the editorial said.

It pointed out that a full decade has passed since the ending of the state of war and the resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The two countries have concluded trade and air agreements and, in particular, a treaty of peace and friendship. The treaty has as its centerpiece a clause against hegemony by the signatories or others and has helped expand the scope of Japan's diplomacy. The editorial noted that China, as a stable political

force, plays an important role in ensuring stability in the Asian-Pacific region, which has a direct bearing on world peace. It can be said with certainty that this kind of understanding has more or less taken root in Japan, the editorial stressed.

It added that the existence of China with a territory of 9.6 million square kilometers and a population of one billion is of significance to the crucial balance of power in international politics. It is only natural that the top leaders of the two countries decided to meet and exchange views on international issues in an extensive and deep-going manner, the editorial said.

ASAHI SHIMBUN published a commentary on 30 May saying "amid a turbulent international situation, the present Japan-China relations are more stable than ever before."

The commentary said: "We should turn the 10th anniversary of the normalization of Japan-China relations into an occasion to consider what to do in the coming 10 years with a forward-looking attitude rather than confine ourselves to a review of the past 10 years. This is because the two sides have established relations which permit a frank exchange of views. Therefore, we should make the best use of this favourable condition and consolidate and strengthen the foundation of the broad avenue of Japan-China friendship in the next decade."

INTERNATIONAL TRADE, the official journal of the Japan International Trade Promotion Association, carried an editorial on 25 May saying that "a most friendly and intimate cooperative relationship in the past hundred years has been established between China and Japan. This is neither a temporary atmosphere nor a man-made tactic. It is a great current born naturally of the 2,000-year--long contacts between China and Japan and sweeping through all official and non-government fields."

The editorial noted that in his interview with Japanese newsmen before his coming visit to Japan, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang pointed out that in the present turbulent situation of the world, China and Japan should make great efforts to establish and develop long-standing and stable relations of friendship and cooperation unaffected by international storms. "We totally appreciate this stand" it said.

The editorial said that the build-up and development of Sino-Japanese relations of friendship and cooperation is not only beneficial to the two countries but also contributes to peace and stability in Asia.

JAPAN AND CHINA, organ of the Japan-China Friendship Association, issued on 25 May a special supplement entitled "Warm Welcome to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's Visit to Japan." It carried, among others, interviews with Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi and chairman of the Japan-China Friendship Association Tokuma Utsunomiya.

Yoshio Sakurauchi said in his interview: "During the forthcoming visit of Premier Zhao Ziyang, the prime ministers of the two countries will meet and review the Japan-China relations which have developed in a down-to-earth manner in the past decade. They will also exchange views frankly on how to

develop durable relations between the two countries in the future. This will be an event of extraordinary and far-reaching significance."

Tokuma Utsunomiya said in his interview: "Friendship between Japan and China has made a great contribution to peace in Asia and the world. In spite of the changing international situation, it is necessary for us to turn the valuable friendly relations between the two countries into durable ones, independent of international storms."

He added, "It is my hope that the talks to be held between the leaders of the two countries will advance the relations of cooperation and make a great contribution to the friendship between the two countries and to Asian and world peace."

Chairman of the Japan Journalists League Shiguma Kai said in an article carried in the May issue of the league's bulletin that "history has witnessed that the desire of the Japanese and Chinese people for mutual friendship has formed a tremendous historical current which cannot be stemmed or turned back by any force." "The development of Japan-China friendship in the past decade demonstrates that it conforms with the fundamental interests of the two countries and is also conducive to Asian and world peace."

Yoshihiro Inayama, president of the Japanese Federation of Economic Organizations, said in an interview with NIKKAN KOGYO SHIMBUN that since the normalization of relations between Japan and China, economic cooperation between the two countries has developed smoothly. His statement appeared in the paper yesterday.

Japanese Papers On Zhao Visit

OW311222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 31 May (XINHUA)--More Japanese newspapers carried editorials today, expressing welcome to Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN said in an editorial that the premiers of Japan and China would review, in their talks, the bilateral relations in the past 10 years and, at the same time, would continue to cement the unshakable ties between the two countries for the coming 10 years.

The editorial said that the talks of the two premiers would explore the prospects for the two countries' relations in the coming 10 years on the basis of summing up the experience in the 10 years since the normalization of the Japan-China diplomatic relations.

The editorial also pointed out, "the relations of friendship and cooperation between Japan and the United States, between Japan and China, and between China and the United States are important not only to these countries but also to peace and stability in Asia and in the world as a whole."

MAINICHI SHIMBUN said in an editorial that in the past 10 years, the two countries' relations had developed smoothly on the whole and there was no major

pending problem between the two countries. The paper hoped that the two premiers would be able to find ways to secure the stable relations between the two countries for the next 10 years or an even longer period.

TOKYO SHIMBUN said in an editorial that it is a matter of major significance that Premier Zhao Ziyang pays a visit to Japan shortly after simplifying the structure of China's State Council. The editorial expressed support for the realistic and sound policy China is pursuing today. The editorial hoped that real business links between the two countries would be further strengthened and developed by taking advantage of Premier Zhao's visit to Japan.

Zhao's Successful Visit

OW041630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Tokyo, 4 June (XINHUA)--Newspapers here today hoped Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan will serve as the beginning of the development of relations between Japan and China in accordance with the principles of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-standing stability.

The editorial of "Asahi Shimbun," entitled "Starting Point of Enduring (Friendly) Relations Between Japan and China," said that Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Japan "has enhanced mutual understanding between Japan and China, and offered bright prospects for the future cooperative relations between them." It said the visit serves as a "starting point" from which the relations between the two countries will develop into the next decade.

The editorial pointed out that it is a wise and welcome act to develop economic cooperation between Japan and China in accordance with the three-point principle--peace and friendship equality and mutual benefit, and long-standing stability. What is particularly significant is the decision made by the two sides to cooperate in exploiting China's natural resources.

"Yomiuri Shimbun" said in an editorial entitled "with mature relations between Japan and China as our target" that it deserves high commendation that the two prime ministers have agreed in their talks to develop the relations between the two countries according to the three-point principle of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-standing stability which was proposed by Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The editorial said Prime Minister Suzuki promised to cooperate with China for the realization of modernizations in that country. It can be said that a pattern has taken shape between the two sides, which will ensure that the Japanese-Chinese relations will move toward maturity.

It said Premier Zhao Ziyang has stressed that China has shifted the focus of all its work onto the realization of modernizations. This has imbued people with a strong sense that China needs a peaceful international environment, it added. Premier Zhao and China which will not be affected by any changes in the international situation this can be understood to mean that the establishment of cooperative relations between the two countries is important to the

pursuance of modernizations in China. The editorial stressed that the establishment of a matured relationship between the two countries is indispensable for peace and stability in Asia.

"Mainichi Shimbun" pointed out editorially that the task of Japanese-Chinese friendship and cooperation in future is how to put a long-lasting and stable relationship into reality. To this end, it continued, the two countries should, proceeding from realistic conditions and through exchange of visits, straighten out problems existing between them.

A Tokyo SHIMBUN editorial today appealed for the promotion of mutually beneficial and long-standing economic cooperation between the two countries.

The editorial said that the relations between Japan and China have entered a pragmatical era when the two countries can hold dialogue calmly.

Nihon Keizai SHIMBUN said in an editorial today that it was of great significance that the Japanese-Chinese summit talks in Tokyo highly valued the development of relations between Japan and China in the past decade and foresaw new efforts to be made in the coming decade to strengthen further the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Zhao Ziyang Visit

OW050414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 4 June (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan today welcomed Japan's recent announcement on further liberalization of trade practices as well as the Japanese Government's decision to increase its defense spending in the coming year, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig told the press here this afternoon.

Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki called on Reagan this afternoon. A Japanese spokesman announced later that among the topics the two leaders had discussed were trade relations among the industrial nations, East-West relations and nuclear disarmament. The prime minister also briefed the president on the recent Tokyo visit by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang.

The U.S. president described the Japanese trade liberalization move as "a positive step in the direction of greater liberalization," and the Japanese prime minister "pledged his support for further enhancement of free trade, which, of course, was welcomed by the U.S.," Haig said.

Reagan also "warmly endorsed" the Japanese decision to increase their military spending, Haig added.

President Reagan and Prime Minister Suzuki also discussed the relations with the Soviet Union, according to the Japanese spokesman. Reagan said that the problem of credits should be seen in the context of defense, and that the Soviets should match words with action.

While praising the U.S. initiatives on nuclear disarmament, Prime Minister Suzuki expressed his concern that the Soviet Union might shift its strategic weapons to the proximity of the Chinese frontier when an agreement on reducing armament of this type in Europe is reached, the Japanese spokesman said.

"There were some detailed discussions regarding the recent visit of the premier of the people's Republic of China to Tokyo and Prime Minister Suzuki's impression, important impression with respect to this visit," Haig said.

The Japanese prime minister stressed that cooperation between Japan and China "contributes to peace and stability in Asia," and he hoped "the U.S. appreciates this effort," the Japanese spokesman added.

CSO: 4000/133

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S., MOROCCO REACH AGREEMENT ON USE OF AIRFIELDS

OW281244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Washington, 27 May (XINHUA)--The United States and Morocco today reached an agreement on the use and transit by U.S. forces of Moroccan airfields "in emergencies," the State Department announced.

The agreement, which American officials said did not represent a U.S. security commitment to Morocco, was signed by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. and Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta at the State Department today.

Details of the 6-year agreement were worked out during last week's Washington visit by King Hassan of Morocco following an agreement in principle reached during Haig's visit to Morocco last February.

The State Department spokesman Dean Fishcher said today the Moroccan bases would also be used for periodic training of U.S. servicemen. But he added, "the United States will not permanently station armed forces or establish United States military bases in Morocco in connection with carrying out this agreement."

Fischer said Washington would pay for upgrading of Moroccan facilities in return for having access to the bases.

The spokesman did not elaborate on the "emergencies" mentioned in the agreement, but he said last week during King Hassan's visit that the two countries were negotiating an agreement under which U.S. forces would have access to Moroccan facilities "in special contingencies of concern to both countries."

Concerned about the Soviet threat to the stability of the Gulf region and to the Western access to the region's oil fields in particular, the United States has sought access to Moroccan bases for some time.

Though Morocco agreed to U.S. access to its military facilities, it reportedly insisted that Moroccan bases must not be used against any other country in the region.

CSO: 4000/138

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON WEST

Spain's Formal Entry Into NATO

OW311246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 31 May 82

[Text] Madrid, 30 May (XINHUA)--Spain today became the 16th member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) when its formal instrument of ratification was deposited at the U.S. State Department in Washington.

The NATO Secretariat told the Spain Government yesterday its membership application, signed by NATO foreign ministers last December, had been processed by the pact's 15 members. It was reported that Spain would join NATO's political and military organs and take part in the upcoming NATO summit to be held in Bonn as a full member.

Spain's membership will materially, morally, and strategically strengthen the alliance, a Western observer commented.

Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Pedro Perez-llorca said, "I am convinced Spain, inside the Atlantic Alliance, will contribute efficiently in its natural role as a European nation."

Spain is the first nation to join NATO since 1956. The treaty organization was founded in 1949.

Spring Session Ends

OW011130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0836 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Lisbon, 31 May (XINHUA)--The spring session of the North Atlantic Assembly closed today in Funchal, the capital of the Madeira Islands.

A draft resolution adopted at the meeting pointed out that the Soviet invasion and occupation of Afghanistan had trampled down the international agreements and deteriorated the relations between the East and the West.

The session opened on 27 May and was attended by 600 members of the assembly. Representatives of Spain were present for the first time as observers at the meeting.

The session focused discussions on disarmament, East-West relations, Poland and the Malvinas Islands crisis.

A draft resolution adopted at today's plenary session said political unity of the alliance was an important factor to ensure its collective security. The resolution will be submitted to NATO's 28th annual meeting of the assembly to be held in November in London.

Portuguese President of Assembly of the Republic Oliveira Dias and Premier Pinto Balsemao spoke at the meeting, asking for increased NATO military and economic assistance to Portugal.

The triangle formed by the Portuguese continent, the Madeira Islands and the Azores Islands was of great strategic importance, Pinto Balsemao said. "Without better equipment, the Portuguese armed forces will not be able to carry out their commitment to NATO."

Reagan, Mitterrand Confer

OW041854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 3 June (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand and U.S. President Ronald Reagan held talks here today in the presidential Elysee Palace.

Reagan, on his first 2-day official visit to France since becoming president, talked to Mitterrand about the Falkland Islands, Central America and the Middle East.

Reagan arrived here Wednesday to attend the Versailles summit of seven industrialized nations.

Reagan told reporters after the talks that "we have renewed the dialog which we had held in Washington in March this year. We did not discuss thoroughly the issues which are scheduled for Versailles deliberations."

President Mitterrand told news reporters that the day was a "French-American Day," an occasion when the two sides exchanged their views.

Later at a news conference, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig characterized the first meeting between the two leaders as "one of mutual confidence" and "one of frankness."

"With respect to the Falklands (Malvinas Islands)," Haig said, "both leaders are concerned that bloodshed be terminated at the earliest possible date and that the conflict be resolved within the framework of UN resolution 502." They hoped, he added, "that Argentine troops would withdraw from the Falklands."

Concerning the Iran-Iraq war, Haig said the two leaders expressed concern that "this conflict will not expand." Everyone is "very sensitive and concerned" about the grave consequences of the outcome if the conflict spreads.

Haig stressed that both leaders expect that "the territorial integrity of the countries involved will be preserved and that international attention will be focused on efforts to bring this conflict to a peaceful conclusion."

Concerning economic issues, Haig said, "it is clear both leaders approach economic issues on different philosophical bases. Nevertheless, they are seeking a common objective: the reduction of inflation, a decrease in government spending levels, a reduction in the current high level of unemployment and a reciprocal prosperity."

Haig said Reagan stressed what he called the success of his anti-inflationary policies.

At a dinner Reagan gave at the U.S. Embassy for Mitterrand tonight, Reagan said he would work with the French leader to make the current economic summit a success.

Reagan told his guests that his administration had already brought inflation and government spending under control and at the same time had rebuilt U.S. defense measures to ensure peace through strength. Reagan predicted that U.S. interest rates would continue to fall this year.

Haig pointed out that "a strong United States and a united (NATO) alliance will be indispensable to the maintenance of peace."

It has been reported that France will oppose Reagan's attempt to include on the summit agenda a coordinated restriction of easy credit terms to the Soviet Union.

End NATO Air Force Exercise

OW051258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Bonn, 4 June (XINHUA)--A 4-day air force exercise of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ended in West Germany today.

About 1,000 airplanes from West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Britain, Canada and the United States participated in the exercise code-named "central enterprise."

The exercise was a simulated counter-attack of the NATO air force against a hypothetical air raid on a U.S. air base in Ramstein, West Germany, the site of the NATO air force command in central Europe, and extended to the whole of West Germany.

This was the first air counter attack exercise by NATO's central European air force command, said Deputy Commander Lieutenant General Heimler. The former exercises were mainly defensive, or supportive operations for ground combat.

NATO's newly equipped air warning and control system (AWACS) was used for the first time in the exercise.

Spain Admitted to NATO

OW051950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Brussels, 5 June (XINHUA)--A formal ceremony and a council meeting to welcome Spain's entry into NATO were held at the NATO headquarters were today.

NATO Secretary General J. Luns expressed his "cordial and hearty" congratulations to Spain. He stressed that Spain's entry would make the basis of NATO's south flank more solid than ever.

Foreign Minister of Spain Jose Pedro Perez-Uorca Rodrigo said at the meeting that the Spanish participation into NATO would contribute to the defence and security of his country. He stated that Spain, in view of her historical and cultural connections with the Mediterranean, Arabian as well as Latin-American countries, is bound to make specific efforts for the good of the alliance.

Spain applied for NATO membership last August and became a full member as of 30 May after a lengthy process of accession had been completed. It is regarded here that this event is of positive significance for the strengthening and cohesion of NATO.

Seven Nation Western Summit

OW051530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 5 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 4 June (XINHUA)--The seven-nation Western summit began at the Versailles Palace on the outskirts of Paris this evening.

At the Grand Trianon Palace near the Versailles this afternoon, President Francois Mitterrand greeted U.S. President Ronald Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini, Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, President of the European Community Commission Gaston Thorn, and Executive President of the European Council and Belgian Prime Minister Wilfried Martens when they arrived by helicopter. These leaders are staying at the Grand Trianon during the summit.

At a dinner this evening, the leaders discussed and decided the agenda of the summit.

At a news conference today, spokesman of the French presidential office Michel Vautelle gave a briefing on the schedule of the summit. He said President Mitterrand will make an opening address at the Saturday morning session in which he will stress the importance of science and technology in promoting economic growth and employment. The Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning sessions will be devoted to discussions on international economy, monetary affairs, north-south relations and energy. The summit will wind up Sunday afternoon with the publication of a brief communique on guidelines and a joint news conference to be given by the seven heads of state or government.

The spokesman said these leaders will also discuss political problems, such as East-West relations, defense and security, when they have meals together.

The current summit, the eighth of its kind since 1975, is being held against the background of serious differences among the seven nations over the high U.S. interest rates, the "protectionist" trade policy pursued by some of the countries and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

Some of the participants had hoped before they came to the summit that some progress would be made at the summit in dealing with the serious economic crisis in the West, recovering the Western economy and readjusting the international monetary and trading relations. The United States stressed that it will seek understanding from the other countries and strengthen the unity with Western Europe. France indicated that it will strive to direct the summit toward long-term economic problems so that it will not be bogged down in wrangles over immediate issues. Japan announced a series of measures to make its domestic market more open to the world. It is predicted here that the 3-day meeting may yield some compromises and agreement on some of the issues but major differences will be hard to resolve because the fundamental interests of the participating countries are at stake.

Report Presented To Economic Summit

OW060224 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 5 June (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand today urged Western industrial nations "to organize balanced growth, reduce unemployment, stop protectionism, build a stable monetary system and provide the south with the means for its own development" so as to surmount the economic crisis in the West.

He made these remarks in his report entitled "technology, employment and growth" I presented at the opening session of an economic summit of seven industrial nations held at Versailles near here.

In his report, the French president proposed the launch of a concerted program for growth through new technology and expressed the hope that an 8-member working group be created after the summit to draw up priorities.

On the current economic situation in Western capitalist countries, he said, "the world is in a crisis and we can not escape it by sheer luck. There is not a turn for the better since the last summit held in Ottawa, 5 million men and women have lost their jobs in our seven nations. Production, investment and trade have been in stagnation, protectionism has become a menace, money in disorder and the interest rates have reached the level to hinder any growth of the creation of employment."

He also stressed the need to reduce technology imbalance between the north and the south.

Later today French Government spokesman Michel Vauzelle announced that the seven government heads had approved Mitterrand's report and decided to set up a work-

ing group. The working group will present its conclusions to the next summit to be held in the United States.

Trade, Finance Issues Discussed

OW061218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 6 Jun 82

[Heated Debate on Trade and Finance at Versailles Summit"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, 5 June (XINHUA)--The leaders of the seven nations participating in the Versailles summit meeting continued their work at a working luncheon and the afternoon session today. The discussions focused on international trade and finance, though political issues, such as East-West relations and the Malvinas (Falklands) crisis, were also taken up.

The West's credit policy toward the Soviet Union is considered one of the most controversial problems being handled by the leaders. A French spokesman disclosed this afternoon that in a heated debate the United States was opposed by its partners for insisting on a tighter control of credits to the Soviet Union. The U.S. sources claimed, however, that an agreement was reached on higher interest rates for Soviet loans from the West--from the current rate of 10.5 to 11.5 percent. When asked at a news briefing whether the United States was pleased with the result, U.S. Treasury Secretary Regan replied, "very much so."

On the issue of high U.S. interest rates, concern was expressed by the U.S. allies as anticipated. According to Secretary Regan, President Reagan could only offer a vague promise to ease their disquiet. The president reportedly asserted that "the (U.S. federal) deficits would be down over the next 3 years with a balanced budget in sight" and that "interest rates would come down as soon as the fear of those who are loaning money that we could have continually high federal deficits--those fears were allayed."

As for the West European countries' persistent demand that the United States intervene in the money market to assure a more balanced exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and other Western currencies, Regan denied an earlier report based on French sources that the United States had agreed to a joint intervention by the central banks of the five wealthiest countries (i.e., the United States, West Germany, France, Britain and Japan). He repeated what he had been saying for weeks that the United States had only agreed to "study intervention to see if it is worthwhile."

The summit meeting was greeted with an anti-U.S. demonstration in downtown Paris this afternoon. While most of the slogans of the nearly 20,000 demonstrators were directed against U.S. President Reagan and his interventionist policy, many demonstrators demanded disarmament, chanting: "for a nuclear-free Europe; neither Pershin, nor SS-20" and "no to bloc politics."

States End Summit Meeting

OW071908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1851 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 6 June (XINHUA)--The summit meeting of seven Western industrialized nations ended in Versailles today with the adoption of a declaration.

At a news conference after the summit, French President Francois Mitterrand said the heads of state at the meeting "strongly condemned" the intrusion of Israeli troops into southern Lebanon, which "has the right to independence, from freedom, unification and sovereignty."

Referring to the Malvinas (Falklands) Islands crisis, Mitterrand said the seven nations "denounced" Argentina for "its resorting to violence first" and reiterated the unity of the nations "to see a ceasefire and armistice."

Referring to the nations' economic relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, the declaration said, "we agree to pursue a prudent and diversified economic approach to the USSR and Eastern Europe consistent with our political and security interests."

This will include action in three key areas, the declaration said. First, the representatives of the nations "will work together to improve the international system for controlling exports of strategic goods to these countries and national arrangements for the enforcement of security controls."

Second, the nations "will exchange information in the OECD on all aspects of our economic commercial and financial relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe."

Third, the nations "have agreed to handle cautiously financial relations with the USSR and other Eastern European countries in such a way as to ensure that they are conducted on a sound economic basis, including also the need for commercial prudence in limiting export credits."

In addition, the declaration said the growth of developing countries and the improvement of constructive relationships with them are vital for the political and economic well-being of the world. Therefore, "a high level of financial flows and official assistance (from developed countries) should be maintained," it said.

The declaration said global negotiations should be a major political objective. It also said "the latest draft resolution circulated by the group of the 77 is helpful" and will "serve as a basis for consultations with the countries concerned."

The seven nations also are prepared to "continue and develop practical cooperation with the developing countries" through the World Bank and some regional development banks, the declaration said.

The declaration said that if the nations are successful in reducing inflation and stimulating economic growth and employment, interest rates could be lowered to more stable exchange rates."

The declaration said, the nations will work toward an evolution of the international monetary system by "closer cooperation" among the nations.

On international trade, the declaration said the nations reaffirm their commitment to strengthening an open trade system, to resisting protectionist pressures and to working toward further opening of markets.

The declaration also said that strengthened cooperation on energy among the nations could contribute to a "common energy security." The nations also will strengthen cooperation with oil-exporting and oil-importing developing countries, the declaration said.

The declaration said that the meeting decided to form a working group on technology, employment and economic growth, which will submit a report by 31 December 1982.

In a written statement issued at the conclusion of the summit meeting, U.S. President Ronald Reagan said the summit strengthened unity and cooperation among the nations.

Reagan also said the nations are concerned about the continued Soviet military buildup. However, he said, "we must maintain dialogue with the Soviet Union."

Mitterrand said at a news conference today he is satisfied with the progress on monetary cooperation and relations with the Third World. But he also expressed his disappointment about U.S. high interest rates.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt told reporters the summit was "very helpful" and enabled the nations to resolve some disputes.

Soviet Space Vehicle Launch

)W101216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 9 June (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union in a secret test has launched and recovered a space vehicle similar to America's space shuttle, the ABC TV news reported this evening quoting U.S. intelligence sources.

The report drew attention as the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in a vigorous space race and are intensifying efforts to use space for military purposes.

The report said that the Soviet vehicle was launched last Friday and stayed in orbit for less than 2 hours. It splashed down in the Indian Ocean west of Australia where it was recovered by a small armada of Soviet ships.

An Australian reconnaissance plane observed the pick-up operation.

Like America's space shuttle, the Soviet spacecraft has wings and is reusable but smaller in overall dimension, the report said. It could accommodate a crew of three or four although the test was unmanned. American space experts say this is not the first time the Soviet Union launched their own version of the shuttle. But it is the first time a Western country watched it recovered.

CSO: 4000/137

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY ON SINO-WEST EUROPEAN RELATIONS

Envoy in Iceland

OW100829 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Stockholm, 5 May (XINHUA)--Iceland President Vigdis Finnbogadottir this afternoon received outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Iceland Chen Feng and his wife at the presidential house, according to a report from REYKJAVIK. They had a cordial and friendly conversation and wished each other further development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Youth Group to Greece, Italy

OW100829 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--A Chinese delegation led by Liu Weiming, member of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League of China, left here by air today for a friendly visit to Greece at the invitation of Greek communist youth "Rigas Fereos." The delegation will go to Italy to take part in the 22d national meeting of the Italian Communist Youth Federation after its visit to Greece.

Norwegian Chief Justice

OW06110 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 May (XINHUA)--Wang Huaian, vice president of the Supreme People's Court, met with Rolv Ryssdal, chief justice of Norway, and Mrs Ryssdal here this morning. Wang Huaian welcomed the guests and exchanged experience on court work with them. Hao Deqing, president of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, attended the meeting. The Ryssdals arrived 3 May at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs and were guests of honor at a banquet given by Hao Deqing.

Departure of Representative

OW012120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 1 Jun 82

[Text] Athens, 1 June (XINHUA)--Feng Xuan, member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, left here for home today after a visit to Greece. During the visit, Feng Xuan attended the Third Congress of the Greek Communist Party (Interior) on invitation as a representative of the CCP. He arrived here on 14 May.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ACTIVITIES OF AFGHANISTAN DESCRIBED

USSR, DRA Sign Agreement

OW290730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and the Kabul regime today signed an interim agreement covering the terms of the transfer of cargoes and wagons at the border railroad pass Galabra-Khairaton, according to a TASS report.

The texts of agreements between the two sides on direct railroad freight traffic and the setting up of an Afghan-Soviet mixed joint stock society to run the transshipment base and the Port of Khairaton were also concerned at the talks between the two sides which came to a close in Moscow today.

Following the construction of the railway-highway bridge across the frontier river Amudaria between the two countries which opened to traffic about 2 weeks ago, these agreements are a series of new measures taken by Moscow to reinforce its transport facilities in support of Soviet troops stationing in Afghanistan.

Captives Transferred

OW290834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0754 GMT 29 May 82

[Text] Geneva, 28 May (XINHUA)--Three Soviet militarymen, who had been captured by the Afghan resistance fighters after the Soviet invasion of the country, were transferred to Switzerland this morning, according to a press communique issued by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) here today.

The communique says that the ICRC "has negotiated, organized and assured their transit through Pakistani territory and transfer to Switzerland." "It is on the request of the ICRC that the Swiss authorities have accepted to keep the Soviets temporarily under their responsibility, with all those concerned having given their agreement to this procedure," the press communique notes.

The Swiss News Agency ATS said today that the three Soviet militarymen will be kept in Switzerland for a maximum duration of 2 years. They could be freed earlier if a cease-fire could be concluded between the Soviet Union and the

Afghan resistance movement, the ATS report added. ATS quoted a spokesman of the Swiss Foreign Ministry as saying that some more Soviet prisoners of [the] war will be transferred to Switzerland in the near future. The spokesman made it clear that this transfer is not an eventual exchange of war prisoners between the Soviet Union and the Afghan resistance fighters. These three Soviets will be "guarded temporarily" in Switzerland, and they are not kept in a Swiss prison, he added. The whereabouts of the three Soviets are being kept secret.

Losses on USSR Forces

OW302146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 30 May 82

[Text] Islamabad, 30 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet-Karmal troops have launched their biggest offensive in the strategic Panjsher Valley on 20 May but have since sustained heavy losses in men and materials.

Burhanuddin Rabbani, chairman of the defense committee of an alliance of resistance forces, said yesterday that in their defense of the valley, Afghan guerrillas killed hundreds of Soviet-Afghan troops, shot down about 20 aircraft and destroyed dozens of tanks and military vehicles.

The agency Afghan press reported today that on 20 May large numbers of Soviet-Karmal infantry forces and tanks advanced towards the valley through Jabalos Saraj under the cover of helicopter gunships. The Karmal troops were commanded by Defense Minister General Abdul Qadir. Divided into three groups, they entered the Panjsher from Rukheh. Having received the information in advance, the guerrillas allowed the Soviet-Afghan forces to penetrate deep into the valley and then surprised them with powerful attacks. They exploded ammunition stocks in the mountains and killed enemies with huge boulders rolling down to the road from mountain slopes on both sides of the road. Many tanks were destroyed by mines laid by Muslim guerrillas in Rukheh and Bazarak.

Fierce fighting was continuing in a number of places, according to reports. The Mojahedin received numerous reinforcements from neighboring provinces during the clashes.

It was also reported that 300 Afghan Government troops surrendered to the guerrillas and some 300 freedom fighters and civilians were killed in bombings.

The Panjsher is a guerrilla stronghold of strategic importance with its southern tip situated about 80 kilometers north of the capital Kabul and its mouth close to the trunk supply route between Kabul and the Soviet Union. The Soviet and Afghan Government troops had made several attempts to gain control of this area but failed.

CSO: 4000/131

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

AGGRESSION AGAINST SEYCHELLES CONDEMNED--United Nations, 28 May (XINHUA)--The Security Council in a resolution unanimously adopted this evening strongly condemns the South Africa-engineered mercenary aggression of 25 November last year against Seychelles and decides to establish a special fund for Seychelles. The resolution condemns all forms of external interference in the internal affairs of member states, including the use of mercenaries to destabilize states and/or to violate the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of states. The council appeals to all states and international organizations, including the United Nations specialized agencies, to assist Seychelles to repair the damage caused by the aggression by making voluntary contributions to the special fund. Speaking to the Security Council, Chinese permanent representative Ling Qing strongly condemned the fascist regime of South Africa for its heinous conduct. He reiterated that "the Chinese Government and people firmly support the just struggle of the African countries and peoples to defend their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity." [Text] [OW290732 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 29 May 82]

ARMS, SUPPLIES TO IRAQ--Kuwait, 27 May (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Husni Mubarak said that Iran would not push its forces across the border into Iraq because then "the entire Arab situation will change." In an exclusive interview with the Kuwaiti paper Arab TIMES recently, Mubarak said: "Iran opposed the idea of Iraq of occupying its territory. Similarly, on our side, we reject the Iranian entry into Iraqi territory." He said no Egyptian troops had been sent to Iraq to fight the war, but "we have sent arms and supplies." He said that there was a substantial number of Egyptians working in Iraq and some of them may have volunteered there to join the army. But Egypt itself had not sent any troops, he added. Referring to the Iranian demand that the present leadership in Baghdad should be changed, Mubarak said that "it will not be in the interests of the area." Asked about the facilities granted by Egypt to the United States, Mubarak said: "Facilities granted by us to America are temporary and they fall within the framework of our national interests." [Text] [OW271654 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 27 May 82]

IRAN-IRAQ WAR--Kuwait, 30 May (XINHUA)--Kuwait today expressed hope that peace would prevail in the Gulf region and continued to make contacts with the ambassadors of big powers here in an effort to find a solution to end the Iraqi-Iranian war. The minister of state for cabinet affairs 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn said Kuwait hopes that the situation in the Gulf region would be relaxed and

that peace and tranquility be restored so that the peoples of the region could devote their energies to development and cooperation. Talking to newsmen, the minister disclosed that the Gulf Cooperation Council has tried in the last 2 weeks to explore means for a settlement of the 21-month old war between Iraq and Iran and that a council emissary has been sent to Iraq, Syria and Algeria. Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary Rashid al-Rashid today met the ambassadors of France and Britain and the Chinese charge d'affaires ad interim. He met the Soviet ambassador yesterday following another meeting with the Iranian ambassador. He had a similar meeting with the U.S. ambassador here last Thursday. [Text] [OW302154 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 30 May 82]

OFFICIAL CONDEMNS ROK, U.S.--Pyongyang, 29 May (XINHUA)--New military provocations committed by U.S. and South Korean troops were exposed by Major General Han Chu-kyong at a Military Armistice Commission meeting held at Panmunjom Friday. The senior member of the Korean-Chinese side said at the meeting that the U.S. troops had repeatedly sent SR-71 high-speed high-altitude reconnaissance planes to violate the Eastern and Western territorial space of the northern part. On 12 May, a South Korean helicopter flew over the Military Demarcation Line for reconnaissance. On 15 May, two South Korean naval vessels invaded the Eastern Sea area of the northern part. Two days later, South Korean troops attacked patrolling police of the northern part and fired 12,000 gunshots and bombs. Han Chu-kyong noted that from 1 May to 24, the U.S. and South Korean troops committed 1,570 cases of violation against the armistice agreement. He stressed that these violations had increased the tension in Korea and created a dangerous situation which might lead to an armed conflict between the two sides. He demanded the U.S. and South Korean troops adopt practical measures against the recurrence of similar incidents. [Text] [OW291616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 29 May 82]

'NO-WAR PACT' TALKS--Islamabad, 1 June (XINHUA)--Pakistan and India will resume discussions on no-war pact on the basis of the understandings reached between the two foreign ministers in New Delhi in February last. This decision was made at a meeting held here today between Pakistan Secretary General of Foreign Affairs S. Shahnawaz and Indian Secretary of External Affairs Kanwar Natwar Singh, according to an official press release. During the meeting, they discussed a variety of subjects relating to bilateral and regional matters. The second round of talks on no-war pact between Pakistan and India was scheduled to be held in March. India, however, postponed the talks to show its dissatisfaction at the mention of the Kashmir issue by Pakistan at the human rights commission. Yesterday, Mr K. Natwar Singh delivered a letter from Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi to Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq. It was reported that the letter is about resumption of talks between the two countries. [Text] [OW012130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1933 GMT 1 Jun 82]

NDJAMENA CONTROLLED--Beijing, 8 June (XINHUA)--The armed forces of the former Chadian Defense Minister Hissene Habre yesterday seized control of Ndjamen, capital of the country, according to Western news agencies. These armed forces, who eliminated the last obstacle in their march to Ndjamen on 5 June by capturing the town of Massaguet, moved in at dawn and had gained complete control of the capital by 8 A.M. yesterday. Forces of the Chadian President Goukouni

Oueddei whose whereabouts were unknown, offered little resistance. Under the mediation of the organization of African unity all factions in the country realized ceasefire and a transitional government of national unity was formed in 1979 with Goukouni as president and Habre as defense minister. But soon afterwards the government divided and fighting among factions broke out again.

CSO: 4000/138

PARTY AND STATE

LIU'S 'ON INNER PARTY STRUGGLE' PRAISED

Harbin XUELILUN [STUDY THEORY] in Chinese No 2, 1982 pp 10-11

[Article by Guan Qi [7070 3823]: "A Valuable Document for Strengthening Party Construction"]

[Text] Volume 1 of the recently published "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" is a summary of the party's rich struggle experiences as well as being an important theoretical resource for the CCP and the Chinese people.

"On Inner Party Struggle" is a very important article included in Volume 1 of the "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi." It is a lecture delivered by Liu Shaoqi in July of 1941 at the Central Huazhong Bureau Party School. This lecture is regarded as a major document of the 1942 rectification just as are the articles "Reform Our Studies" and "Rectify Party Style" written by Comrade Mao Zedong. It radiates with the brilliance of Marxist thought and is a powerful ideological weapon for strengthening party construction. This article systematically analyzes the socio-historical conditions which produced our party and the erroneous tendencies which exist in inner party struggle, deeply exposes and criticizes the harm of extreme inner party struggle, and brings forth principles for correctly carrying out inner party struggle. The conscientious study of this document and correct development of inner party struggle has important significance for our present resolute implementation of the party's lines and general and specific policies since the Third Plenary Session of the Central Committee, the conscientious carrying out of the "Criterion for Inner Party Political Life," the strengthening and improvement of party leadership, the handling well of party style, the overcoming of the tendencies of individualism and bourgeois liberalization, the improvement of the party's combat forces and the handling well of material and spiritual civilization construction.

We can only correctly develop inner party struggle if we recognize the nature and aims of inner party struggle. In his "On Inner Party Struggle," Liu Shaoqi clearly points out: "The aim of inner party struggle is to educate the party and to educate those comrades who have made mistakes. Therefore, inner party struggle itself is a type of indispensable inner party education; and inner party education is also a type of inner party struggle, a relatively mild struggle." On the nature of inner party struggle, he points out: "Its essence is still basically a type of ideological struggle..." and further points out that: "It is necessary

to achieve ideological consistency if we are going to uphold and strengthen consistency in inner party politics, organization and actions. Only after resolving problems in ideology and guiding principles can we resolve organizational and action problems." The lecture further says that the aim of inner party struggle "is to strengthen party organization and unity, to raise party discipline and prestige and promote the carrying out of party work," so that inner party struggle can become "a motivating force in promoting our party's progress." These statements coincide with the scientific discourses of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and are powerful weapons to guide us in correctly carrying out inner party struggle. However, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" made unwarranted charges against these correct discourses. They advocated that inner party struggle is a line struggle, that is, a life and death class struggle. To obstinately start a battle of one class overthrowing another class within the party and using fascist means to struggle against the enemy basically distorted the aims of inner party struggle and changed the nature of inner party struggle, causing the party to suffer severe losses during 10 years of chaos.

To correctly carry out inner party struggle, it is necessary to be adept at struggling against two types of deviations. Comrade Liu Shaoqi pointed out: "Inner party struggle must also be carried out in two areas and must be carried out on two fronts." This is because: "Non-proletarian ideology influences the party from two areas for it attacks the party from either the left or the right...."

"If we only struggle in a single area and if we neglect the warnings of any one area, non-proletarian ideology can and certainly will attack the party from the area which we neglected. Then we will not be able to preserve the purity and independence of the party nor be able to strengthen the party." These discourses by Comrade Liu Shaoqi are a scientific summary of the experiences of the anti-deviation struggle within the party. When related to the history of inner party struggle after the founding of the PRC, we feel that these discourses are extremely valuable. It is regrettable that after the three major reforms were basically completed, the anti-deviation struggle within the party deviated from this correct ideology. After 1957, inner party struggle only allowed anti-right but not anti-left deviations, tending to struggle in only one area. After the founding of the PRC, there were originally rightist mistakes as well as leftist mistakes in our leadership work. Yet, because we only opposed the right and not the left we often opposed correct things as being "rightist" to the extent that the more we opposed the more left we were. In this way, there was no regard for the truth and the results were in blind opposition to the right, or what Comrade Liu Shaoqi said will "cause the enemy to attack us from an area we neglected." Looking back on the inner party struggles during the 10 years of chaos, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used our anti-deviation struggle tendencies to wantonly carry out their counter-revolutionary movement to usurp the party and seize power by our neglect of this one area. This shows that Comrade Liu Shaoqi's thought on combating these two types of deviations has great guiding significance on how to correctly carry out inner party struggle. With the convening of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Central Committee, the party had completed the historical task of returning to the correct path in guiding ideology. Yet, we should also see that the present erroneous ideological influences and social ideological trends of bourgeois liberalization exist objectively and are harmful to our socialist endeavors. We

must carry out struggle on two fronts, and to adopt a policy of nonrecognition or a policy of noninterference for any one area is not acceptable. Moreover, as Comrade Liu Shaoqi said, struggles on two fronts complement each other.

To correctly develop inner party struggle, it is necessary to oppose "going too far" as well as "not going far enough." Comrade Liu Shaoqi considered that "appropriate criticism, appropriate behavior and style, and opposition to 'going too far' and 'not going far enough' are methods we should adopt in inner party struggle." Comrade Liu Shaoqi, beginning from an analysis of the special conditions and circumstances of the establishment period of our party, pointed out: "On the one hand, if we start to establish a Lenin-style Chinese Communist Party and subjectively and seriously follow Lenin's principles, as soon as this party is started there will be serious self-criticism and inner party struggle. This is the motivating force which pushes our party forward... Yet, on the other hand, if we cause our party's comrades to often go to another extreme and commit another mistake, this will cause our inner party struggle to be carried too far and the struggle will be too fierce..." "This is an especially serious tendency in China's party." The chaotic inner party struggles of 10 years were brutal and merciless phenomena which proved that the discourse by Comrade Liu Shaoqi is scientific and accurate.

In addition to analyzing the class origins and social origins of the excessive struggles so easily produced by our party, Comrade Liu Shaoqi also wrote a vivid and pointed summary of the various manifestations of the excessive struggles within the party. Here he pointed out that some comrades considered that the fiercer the inner party struggle the better. They considered that the more serious the questions raised the better, the more errors collected about others the better, the more hats we let others wear the better, the more biting the criticism the better, and the more stern and coarse the criticism and struggle the better--the louder the speaking voice, the fiercer the face and the longer the teeth that are exposed the better. These were considered the "most revolutionary." Comrade Liu Shaoqi considered that the disastrous effects of using this style of struggle against the enemy and the excessive struggle method of brutally punishing comrades "fostered the patriarchal system; fostered the development of extreme democracy and liberalism; affected the normal democratic life within the party; fostered the development of factionalism within the party; gave Trotskyite counter-revolutionary elements even greater opportunities to destroy the party...." "On Inner Party Struggle" is based on the conditions of the time and the discourse focuses on the reasons giving rise to mechanical, overzealous struggle, as well as the forms this will take and the harm that will result, etc. Yet, it also makes mention of overcoming the problems of liberalism and compromiseism within the party. Its basic thought is that both "going too far" and "not going far enough" are intolerable. This thought has important guiding significance for conscientiously developing criticism and self-criticism, overcoming various erroneous tendencies, and especially for correctly and forcefully criticizing and carrying out the necessary struggle against liberalization tendencies, according to the present demands of the Party Central Committee. In correcting the "leftist" tendencies in inner party struggle, we must pay attention to overcoming the tendencies to abhor criticism and struggle and not be willing, not be adept at and not daring to

develop criticism and struggle. Comrade Liu Shaoqi's discourse is very valuable for dealing with the problems of how to correctly develop criticism and self-criticism and how to normalize, make scientific and martialize criticism and self-criticism. Present points of emphasis in party work have shifted and the subject of national political life is the correct handling of contradictions among the people. The contents, styles and methods of inner party struggle are somewhat different from those of the period which took class struggle as primary. Therefore, Comrade Liu Shaoqi's discourse on how to develop good criticism and self-criticism has even greater significance for the present strengthening and improving of party leadership.

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CSO: 4005/715

PARTY AND STATE

REGIONAL COMMENTARY ON ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

Shenyang Cadres Retire

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by LIAONING RIBAO correspondent Zhang Yujie [1728 3768 3381]: "Over 700 Old Cadres in Shenyang Municipality Retire From Their Leading Posts"]

[Text] Recently, more than 700 old cadres in Shenyang Municipality voluntarily resigned one after another from their leading posts in bureaus, companies and large enterprises. Of these old cadres, some have retired or taken leave from office and others have withdrawn to the second or third line of duty as counselors. In an effort to make these old comrades happy upon their departure from their leading posts, the Shenyang Municipal CCP Committee has made proper arrangements for them to receive full costs of living benefits and to continue to enjoy full popular respect for their political status.

Most of these old comrades joined the revolution before the founding of the PRC. Because of old age and poor health, they can no longer carry on their regular official duty as usual. Nor can they do whatever they wish, because they lack professional knowledge. Mindful of the long-term national interest, and of the need to replace the old elements of their leading bodies as quickly as possible, they have given up their positions of their own volition, so that robust middle-aged and younger cadres with specific professional knowledge can be appointed to the leading posts. In October 1981, when seven deputy directors of the Shenyang Metallurgical Plant, including Liu Baoxiang [0491 1405 4382], were permitted to retire to the second or third line of duty, three younger cadres were selected and appointed to the leading posts in the plant. Tan Futao [6223 1381 3447] who was former director of the Zinc Metallurgical Workshop of the plant, graduated from college in 1963. After becoming one of its deputy directors, he has moved quickly to acquaint himself, and come to grips with his new assignment. In the course of resettling the retired old cadres, the Shenyang Municipal Party Committee has acted conscientiously according to the policy and persisted in doing a meticulous ideological work among them. The committee has formulated and put into effect relevant regulations and appointed special agencies and personnel for taking care of those old cadres who have difficulties in eking out a living, and for enabling them to spend the rest of their lives in a sense of security and to do whatever they wish.

Cadre Reform

Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 12 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Task for the Implementation of the Cadre Policy in Jiangsu Produces Fruitful Results"]

[Text] Following 4 years of efforts to implement the cadre policy, remarkable successes have been scored by our province in rehabilitating and exonerating those who were unjustly and falsely charged and wrongly sentenced to prison terms during the "Great Cultural Revolution."

So far, party organizations at all levels throughout the province have completed a reinvestigation or review of cases involving nearly 100,000 nonproductive cadres and 200,000 basic level cadres and party members associated with production, who were investigated during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Basically, those who were unjustly and falsely charged and wrongly sentenced have been rehabilitated and exonerated. Cases misjudged as in the nature of contradictions between ourselves and the enemy have been corrected. Party membership and public service positions have been restored to those victims who were expelled from the party and dismissed from public office as a result of miscarriage of justice. Before the reinvestigation, jobs were not available to more than 7,000 cadres throughout the province. After the reinvestigation, the overwhelming majority of those who are capable of going to work have been reappointed to suitable positions. The victims who were persecuted and tortured to death during the "Cultural Revolution" have been posthumously rehabilitated and exonerated, and their good names restored. Various records on their investigation, accumulated during the "Cultural Revolution," have been sorted out and destroyed in accordance with the relevant regulations. Meanwhile, efforts have been made to solve remnant problems connected with the "struggle against the rightists," the "four-clean" campaign and other political movements.

The rehabilitation and exoneration of the victims of unjust and wrong verdicts and frame-up charges, and the implementation of the cadre policy have relieved hundreds of thousands of people throughout the province of their political burdens, and have freed a large number of their family members and relatives involved and implicated in such cases from worry and apprehension. Their present mood is one of excitement and indescribable jubilation. Some have written letters and composed poems extolling the wisdom and greatness of the party, and some have gathered their families together for a celebration. They are determined to work harder than ever for the party and the people with a cheerful spirit, to play an active role in enhancing the four modernizations program, and to respond to concern showered upon them by the party with practical action. The implementation of this cadre policy has proved extremely instrumental in bringing order out of chaos, and in eliminating the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and the long standing "leftist" influence. It has also been instrumental in restoring and carrying forward the party's excellent tradition and workstyle, in raising its prestige, in improving and strengthening its leadership, and in stimulating the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people for

enhancing the building of our material civilization and spiritual civilization. An investigation conducted by 22 units in Suzhou Municipality shows that of over 4,000 cadres who were rehabilitated in accordance with a relevant policy, 589 have been named advanced workers (advanced producers) and model workers for their outstanding performances in various posts; 282 have become professors, associate professors, engineers and leading cadres at all levels as a result of promotion; 18 have been presented with awards for their achievements in science and technology.

The reason that there have been great successes in the implementation of the cadre policy by our province should be attributed mainly to party organizations at all levels, which, under the leadership of the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, have made conscientious efforts to implement the line, principles, and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, as well as the guidelines of instructions issued by the provincial party committee. Credit for such successes should also go to leading bodies and all party members for taking the initiative to investigate the cases, and for proposing to enter the rehabilitation and exoneration of the victims of unjust and wrong verdicts and frame-up charges and the implementation of the cadre policy as an important item on their agenda. More than 10,000 comrades of strong party character who are capable of practicing decent workstyle and doing justice to all, and who know policy matters well, have been selected from all over the province to form cadre reinvestigation agencies at all levels so that they can conscientiously proceed with the work of investigation and rechecking. They have made extensive efforts to review and recheck several times those cases which have already been reinvestigated and have returned to investigators unsatisfactory work that needs additional efforts to straighten it out, in order to ensure that justice will be done. Provincial, prefectural, and municipal authorities have provided funds as a necessary material guarantee for the implementation of the cadre policy, and for units in charge of its implementation to move forward smoothly along sound lines.

Although the task for the implementation of the cadre policy aimed at rehabilitating and exonerating those who were unjustly and falsely charged and wrongly sentenced in our province during the "Cultural Revolution" has been remarkably successful, much more needs to be done in this direction. At present, in response to the demands of the Central Committee and the Jiangsu Provincial Party Committee, party committees at all other levels have taken effective measures and made vigorous efforts to overcome their own weaknesses in this respect so that they can get this work off to a good start and bring it to a successful conclusion. This means that effective measures must be taken to process and solve all cases of unjust and wrong verdicts and frame-up charges.

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CSO: 4005/849

PARTY AND STATE

EXCERPTS FROM LIAONING PEOPLE'S CONGRESS WORK REPORT

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Zhang Qingtai [1728 1987 3141], vice director of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Representative Congress: "Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Liaoning People's Representative Congress (Excerpts)--From the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Representative Congress, 7 March 1982"]

[Text] Representatives:

Since the third session of the Fifth Provincial People's Representative Congress, the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress has thoroughly carried out the party's principles of furthering economic readjustment and furthering political stability and, in accordance with the tasks laid down by the third session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, has engaged in work which has had a positive effect in promoting and hastening the development of each of the tasks of our province.

I.

Legislation is an important task of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress. After the close of the third session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, the Standing Committee, along with the provincial people's government, made plans to set up local economic regulations. Thereafter, several drafts of economic regulations were composed, some of which, after being repeatedly discussed and revised, have already been approved and have been put into effect.

1. On the Strengthening of River Management

For many years now, river management in certain areas of our province has been chaotic. Some units placed large obstructions in the main river channels without authorization, causing some dangerous sections of dikes and embankments to fail suddenly and leading to flooding, with serious results. In order to improve the situation, at the 10th session of the Standing Committee in July of last year, the "Liaoning Provisional River Management Regulations" were approved and widely publicized by means of newspapers, radio and the distribution and posting of printed announcements, thus strengthening the leadership of river management work.

The Water Conservance Department, public security and judicial agencies and other departments involved are working together closely to manage and renovate riverbeds and dikes in accordance with the law, to deal with certain cases of damage to river works, and to see to it that incidents of obstruction and sabotage of river management are reduced.

2. On the Strengthening of Land Management

Incidents of careless abuse and waste of land in our province are quite severe. In view of this situation, the Standing Committee and the departments concerned summarized their land management experiences, researched the new situation that has arisen and, on the foundation of past land management regulations, had the "Liaoning Provisional Land Management Regulations" examined and approved by the 12th session of the Standing Committee. These regulations take into consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and further clarify matters such as the rights to the land and state commandeering of land for construction, land for rural commune and team construction and commune member housing construction, and related methods of punishment and reward.

3. On the Problem of Managing Prices

The 12th session of the Standing Committee examined and approved the "Liaoning Trial Regulations on Price Management." These regulations establish clearer rules governing the separation of price management jurisdictions and price setting and management principles for establishing and adjusting prices of goods and services. At the end of last year, after the state decided to raise the price of tobacco and wine, a small number of units took the opportunity to raise their prices, sometimes in disguised form. In order to stabilize market prices, the Standing Committee also passed a resolution calling on people's representatives in the province to participate in price inspections. After the resolution was announced, numerous representatives actively took part in price inspection work, discovering and correcting certain willful and disguised forms of price raising.

4. On the Management of Housing Property in Towns and Cities

The "Liaoning Provisional Regulations Concerning Housing Property Management in Towns and Cities," approved by the Standing Committee, has stipulations regarding the management of publicly and privately owned housing and the movement of housing. This has positive significance with regard to implementing the state policy on housing property, strengthening the management of housing property in the cities and towns of our province in accordance with the law, stabilizing property rights and promoting the construction of housing.

At the same time that legislation was strengthened, the Standing Committee also carried out an investigation of the situation regarding how well the previously established rules and regulations were being implemented. Going through this investigation and understanding the problems encountered in the course of carrying out regulations constituted the first step in summarizing our experiences. This will be of great benefit in more scientifically and thoroughly establishing local regulations in all areas in the future.

II.

For a year now, the Standing Committee of the People's Congress has heard and considered related reports by the provincial people's government and the provincial courts and procuratorates, and has made appropriate resolutions and decisions regarding certain work.

In order to maintain and develop a stable and unified political situation, to consolidate the people's democratic dictatorship, and to hasten a turn for the better in social customs and social order, the 10th session of the Standing Committee established and passed "Regulations for Strengthening Several Areas Concerning the Education of Youths" and "Regulations for Correcting Various Problems in Education Through Labor Work," and brought up requirements for the further strengthening of youth education and the work of juvenile delinquent reform. At present, the problem of juvenile crime in our province remains striking. In the past, a lot of crime was committed by the dregs of the old society. Now, most are cases of young workers, commune members and students who are following a mistaken path, always as a result of the pernicious influence of the "gang of four." Because of this, we continue to hurt others and to be hurt by others. We must "educate, reform and redeem" those youths who have stumbled. Reform by means of labor and education through labor units should seriously implement the principle of "reform first, production second"; they cannot onesidedly stress production and slight reform. We should strictly educate criminals and those being educated through labor, but we must exercise civilized control, and we absolutely cannot engage in violent behavior. In light of the "Decision on the Question of Time Limits for the Handling of Criminal Cases" passed by the 12th session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, the Standing Committee also examined the suggestions of the provincial people's procuratorate and the high-level people's courts concerning the time limits for handling criminal cases and made corresponding decisions, permitting extensions in the handling of certain cases in order to promote higher quality case management.

The Standing Committee also heard and considered reports on the provincial people's government's work on technology, its finance and budget situation, its situation with regard to implementing national economic plans, and its work on price control, energy conservation, child care, education and reform of youths who have stumbled, and support for the military and preferential treatment for the families of deceased servicemen. And it heard and considered a report by the provincial people's procuratorate concerning economic procuratorial work. Following serious discussions, it passed appropriate resolutions regarding related problems. The Standing Committee carried out research and surveys of problems that presently exist in society to one degree or another, such as interference with [the right to] free marriage, the extortion of property from in-laws, rash marriages, abuse of women, hasty divorces, and extravagant weddings, and in a timely fashion it drew up the "Resolution on Several Problems Concerning the Implementation of the 'Marriage Code'." The regulations established and the resolutions passed by the Standing Committee have played an active role in preserving social order, changing social customs, and hastening the construction of material civilization and spiritual civilization in our province.

III.

Strengthening the building of socialist democracy is an important task of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress. Direct elections at the county level are an important first step in constructing socialist democracy. The work of our province concerning direct elections at the county level was fully set in motion in 1980, and by the end of February last year, 89 county-level units throughout the province had already fully completed their work. At the same time, the election work of 1,843 communes and towns (markets) throughout the province was concluded. The successful completion of this item of work has taken our province a big step forward in its development of socialist democracy and perfection of the people's representative congressional system.

In the past year, in accordance with the law, the Standing Committee appointed or dismissed 6,413 employees of state organs. In appointing and dismissing personnel, it gave consideration to the requirement that cadres be revolutionary, youthful, knowledgeable and specialized. The 13th session of the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress passed the "Liaoning People's Representative Congress Standing Committee Provisional Procedures for Appointing and Dismissing Personnel."

IV.

Inspection by organizational work committee personnel is an important part of the work of the Standing Committee. Last year, the Standing Committee organized organizational work committee members, representatives of the Provincial People's Representative Congress, and those in charge of related departments of the provincial people's government into groups led by responsible members of the Standing Committee to carry out a number of inspections of the major conditions of river management, education through labor units and market price controls in our province. For a year now, the Standing Committee has focused on establishing local regulations, discussing and deciding on problems, putting together standing committees for municipal and county people's congresses, and carrying out surveys and research on the conditions surrounding the implementation of industrial readjustment, mineral resource management, water resource management, price control, systems of responsibility in agricultural production, land management, universal elementary education, birth control, educational reform of juvenile offenders, the "Marriage Code," etc. Special reports were written on some of these problems. These surveys will not only serve the function of hastening and checking certain work, but will also help keep the Standing Committee abreast of conditions.

V.

After the last congress, in addition to approving a "Congressional Journal" and circulating notices to keep the representatives informed at all times of the resolutions passed, of the local regulations established, of the particulars of personnel appointments and dismissals that had been approved, and of the work reports that had been heard, the Standing Committee sent government personnel to interview representatives and solicit opinions. In the past year, the Standing Committee has received a total of 299 letters from representatives. It has already dealt individually with the problems expressed and the opinions raised and

has informed the representatives of the results by return mail. Many representatives, each from his own position, have combined their own duties with promoting the laws, regulations, and policies of the state, expressing the opinions and demands of the masses, assisting the government in its promotional work, and better fostering the model leader role of people's representatives. The Standing Committee has also handled 1,095 letters from the masses and received a number of visitors. During the third session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress, the representatives made a total of 367 motions. Up to the end of December last year, all of the proposals had been dealt with individually, and in each case the results were printed up and distributed to the representatives.

VI.

The Standing Committee complied with the demands of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and arranged for members of provincial, municipal and county judicial agencies and related departments, comrades in charge of institutes of higher learning, and experts, scholars and professional cadres to discuss the draft (the third) of the civil code and of the civil appellate code of the PRC, and solicited criticism. It also, together with related departments, held forums and discussion meetings to widely solicit criticisms of the economic contract code (trial draft) and the state-run plant laws (trial draft). And in a timely way it reported to the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress the opinions and suggestions that had been raised concerning the respective codes during the discussions.

In May of last year, the Standing Committee held 10 municipal and 22 county (prefectural) forums involving responsible persons from the Standing Committee of the People's Congress and those in charge of two public administrative offices in order to exchange information and experiences, to discuss problems encountered in the course of work, and to suggest solutions. The Standing Committee also decided on a number of channels to use in circulating work information and experiences, such as publishing an "Information Exchange" and exchanging the "Congressional Journal" with municipalities and counties (prefectures).

All of these work situations make it clear that we must thoroughly implement the system of democratic centralism. The people's representative congresses and the standing committees must be good at repeatedly researching, embellishing and organizing the scattered and unsystematic opinions of the masses and see it to it that they become organized, systematic ideas which, after being fixed in the form of laws, decrees, regulations, resolutions or decisions, are thoroughly implemented by the broad cadres, workers and masses on every front and in every department. Of course, in the course of implementation we must still meet the test of practice, listen to the opinions of the masses, carry out promotion and make explanations whenever necessary, and be prepared at all times to carry out needed supplemental revisions.

In the past year, the Standing Committee has worked on and achieved a number of things. But the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress is a new organ, and its work is still at the stage of feeling its way--a number of faults and problems still exist. In 2 years, 12 local regulations were passed. But there

has been a lack of timely inspection and supervised followup in the implementation of regulations. And there have not been enough forceful solutions of problems discovered during inspections. Although we have conducted surveys and research in the past year, some surveys have lacked depth--failing in particular to reach basic levels--and the work of directly interviewing representatives cannot yet be done well. We hope that every representative will offer constructive criticism of the shortcomings and mistakes in our work so that the work of the Standing Committee can be better performed.

The major work of the Standing Committee this year involved further implementing the resolutions of the Sixth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, implementing the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and of the important speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection of Liaoning, the larger strides made in tightly focusing on further construction of a socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization in our province, and actively launching all items of work. After the draft of the revised constitution is released, we must do a good job of organizing study and discussion and eventually incorporate the opinions and suggestions from the discussion. We must further strengthen local legislative work and, along with related departments of the provincial people's government, focus on strengthening the construction of a material civilization and spiritual civilization, and we must firmly grasp the establishment of regulations on the preservation of resources, on environmental protection and on sanitation management. At present, we must pay attention to summarizing the experiences that the masses have had in adopting a self-instructional style of establishing rural regulations and people's agreements during the "five stresses and four points of beauty" campaign, seeing to it that such experiences are improved on and gradually expanded. We must hear and consider in a planned and focused way the reports of concerned departments of the provincial people's government. We must supervise and inspect the circumstances surrounding the implementation of the regulations promulgated by the state and the localities. We must supervise the strict handling of serious criminal cases--in the economic area and in other areas--by public security and judicial departments, with emphasis on inspecting the manner in which important cases are dealt with. We must go further in organizing inspections by committee members, realistically strengthen our ties with representatives and our ties with standing committees of municipal and county (prefectural) people's congresses, and see to it that the work of the standing committees of the local people's congresses this year develops further.

Representatives: In constructing the "two civilizations," the Standing Committee of the Provincial People's Congress shoulders an important task, and the masses have high expectations of us. We must arouse our spirits, increase our confidence and, in common cause with all the people of our province, struggle hard to achieve even greater developments in the construction of a socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization in our province!

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PARTY AND STATE

EXCERPTS FROM LIAONING PCC STANDING COMMITTEE WORK REPORT

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Lu Guangji [4151 1639 4921], vice chairman of the Provincial Political Consultative Conference: "Work Report of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Political Consultative Conference (Excerpts)--From the Fourth Session of the Fourth Provincial Political Consultative Conference, 3 March 1982"]

[Text] Committee Members:

For a year now, under the leadership of the Liaoning CCP Committee, the Liaoning Political Consultative Conference has made positive contributions in the areas of hastening stability and unity, construction of the four modernizations, and the return of Taiwan to the motherland. The work of each democratic party and association of industry and commerce is more and more showing positive results. The committee members of the Political Consultative Conference and patriots from all areas are full of patriotic enthusiasm and vigorous revolutionary spirit, and are fully confident of completing the three great tasks of the 1980's. The patriotic united front in our province has been further consolidated and developed, and appears to be flourishing.

Standing Committee Meetings Were Held, and Other Political Consultative Activities Were Carried Out.

In the past year, we have held five Standing Committee and (enlarged) Standing Committee sessions. The 15th session of the Standing Committee heard and discussed important matters such as social order, technology, and child care work. The 16th session of the Standing Committee studied the bulletin of the Sixth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC," passing on the spirit of the fourth assembly session of the Fifth Liaoning CCP Committee. The 17th session of the (enlarged) Standing Committee studied the important speech delivered by Comrade Hu Yaobang during his inspection of work in our province and our province's work plans for this winter and next spring. The 18th session of the (enlarged) Standing Committee transmitted and implemented the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth National Political Consultative Conference, heard and discussed reports on our province's economic readjustment and agricultural situations, and ended by writing

the "Resolution on Study of the Implementation of the Spirit of the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth National Political Consultative Conference." The 19th session of the Standing Committee discussed and decided matters concerning the convening of the fourth session of the Fourth Liaoning Political Consultative Conference. In the aforementioned sessions, everyone involved focused attention on consulting on and discussing important problems in our province and on offering pertinent criticisms and helpful suggestions concerning certain problems related to the construction of our four modernizations.

We also focused on matters such as problems connected with worker retirement and resignation, our province's fiscal income and expenditures situation and the question of issuing treasury bills, prices and the market supply situation, and the creation of employment opportunities and arrangements for unemployed youths. We invited the leaders of related departments to introduce their situations, carry out discussions, and make suggestions to the Shenyang Standing Committee and committee members.

Activities Commemorating the 70th Anniversary of the Xinhai Revolution of 1911 Were Solemnly Held.

In order to commemorate the 70th anniversary of the Xinhai Revolution, under the leadership of the Liaoning CCP Committee we set up a preparatory committee to arrange a provincial commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the Xinhai Revolution and established plans for commemorative activities. We held a series of commemorative activities, including commemorative rallies, tea parties, lectures and symposiums. During this period we also organized departments and individuals concerned to write and publish articles, books, newspaper stories and radio and television materials to commemorate the Xinhai Revolution, carrying out widespread promotion and producing important political effects.

Activities To Realize the Great Task of Reunification by Returning Taiwan to the Motherland Were Actively Pursued.

The same afternoon that Committee Chairman Ye Jianying gave his talk on the nine-point policy for returning Taiwan to the motherland and realizing peaceful reunification, this committee held a study forum for vice chairmen of the party, that portion of the Standing Committee in Shenyang, and the leaders of every democratic party. Unanimously and enthusiastically supporting the nine-point suggestion of Committee Chairman Ye Jianying, we arranged on many occasions for Taiwan compatriots, the relatives of those who went to Taiwan and rebels to study the spirit of the talk by Committee Chairman Ye Jianying and the speech by Chairman Hu Yaobang; invited comrades who have returned from Taiwan and settled on the mainland to talk about some of the conditions on Taiwan; and further strengthened our propaganda work regarding Taiwan. In September of last year, the Provincial Political Consultative Conference held a tea party for Huang Zhicheng [7806 2784 6134], the former Kuomintang Air Force major and flight inspector who rebelled by flying his plane back to the mainland. Warm support for his patriotic actions was expressed, and it was hoped that reunification of the motherland would be realized soon. The

Provincial Political Consultative Conference and the united front unit of the Provincial CCP Committee jointly convened a forum for representatives of all workers from Taiwan throughout the province so that they could study the principles and policies concerning the Taiwan matter, discuss problems in realizing the policies and exchange typical experiences in serving the construction of the four modernizations.

Important Documents of the Central Committee of the CCP and the Spirit of the "Resolution" of the Sixth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee Were Seriously Studied.

The stress in the first half of 1981 was on studying the documents of the work conferences of the Central Committee of the CCP and then, after the Party Central Committee had held the Sixth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, on taking the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" to be the focus in combining study of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech celebrating the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Communist Party and his speech during his inspection of work in our province. Through study, everyone understood the far-reaching significance of the tremendous policy decisions made by the Party Central Committee with regard to further economic readjustment and further political stability. In regard to gaining a clearer understanding of the rights and wrongs and the great accomplishments in the 32 years since the founding of the nation, we further clarified the historic position of Comrade Mao Zedong and the guiding role of Mao Zedong Thought in the Chinese revolution. Everyone also became aware of the great need to get a handle on the problems on the ideological battlefield that have been raised by the Party Central Committee, to solve the weak and disorganized condition of ideological and political work, and to criticize tendencies toward bourgeois liberalization that depart from the leadership of the party.

By way of supplemental study, the study committee of the Provincial Political Consultative Conference also arranged more than 10 large-scale guidance lectures on economic theory, economic readjustment, construction of the four modernizations, market situations, international information, criticism of the mistaken tendencies in "Unrequited Love," and so forth. It also organized on-site inspection activities related to questions about systems of responsibility in agricultural production, and in a timely way it edited and printed "Study Materials."

Survey and Research Activities of Work Groups Were Further Developed.

In the past year, a total of 27 lectures, forums, commemorative meetings, and get-togethers were held; 8 on-site inspection and specialized survey activities were organized and 6 survey reports written up; and a forum commemorating the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Lu Xun was held. The Industry and Commerce Group of the Provincial Political Consultative Conference and the Industry and Commerce Group of the Shenyang Municipal Political Consultative Conference joined with people's construction and industry and commerce associations of the province and the city in deciding to hold forums, pay individual visits, and uncover materials while carrying out surveys in the three special areas of the adjustment of the electronics industry in Shenyang and the development and adjustment of the commerce

and the food and beverage industries, and to separately make written suggestions that would be given serious consideration by related municipal and provincial departments and leading comrades. The Cultural Group arranged for the vice chairmen of the Political Consultative Conference and the comrades in charge of provincial and municipal bureaus of culture to make on-site inspections of relics in Beizhen, Yixian, Xingcheng and other places, and worked up inspection reports which received the unanimous praise of the governments and the masses in those places. The Legal Group arranged for the vice chairmen of the Political Consultative Conference, the Standing Committee, and party committee members to make on-site inspections of such units as the Masanjia Education Through Labor Facility, the Haicheng Juvenile Delinquent Reformatory, the Dalian Municipal Education Through Labor Facility and work study schools, and offered ideas and suggestions in a report that the Provincial CCP Committee office has already distributed as reference materials for those in related areas throughout the province. The Nationalities Work Group took aim at birth control and culture and education in minority areas and at the problems of reeducation on minority policy, coming up with separate ideas and suggestions which received the serious attention of the leaders of the party and the governments of those areas, with the result that some of the problems were solved in a timely fashion.

Work on Cultural and Historical Materials Was Begun.

In the past year, a total of 160 cultural and historical writings--consisting of 296,000 words--was collected. Among these were 22 historical papers on the revolution, consisting of 102,000 words; also, Volume 6 of the "Collected Cultural and Historical Materials of Liaoning" was published. Work on cultural and historical materials throughout the province was restored or initiated.

Proposals and Letters and Visits from the Masses Have Been Treated Seriously.

In accordance with the ideas raised at the third session of the Fourth Provincial Political Consultative Conference concerning moving ahead with the work of handling proposals, a standing organ of the proposal investigation and management committee was established. In the past year, it has investigated and handled 248 proposals made since the third session of the Fourth Conference, and has individually sent them on to the proper departments to be researched and dealt with. To date, responses have been made to all of them, and they have all been wrapped up. In the past year the committee received 178 letters from people and enthusiastically hosted visits by committee members and the masses. We treated these letters and visits seriously, and some actual policy problems were solved.

Ties With Municipal and County Political Consultative Conferences Were Strengthened.

Last year the Provincial Political Consultative Conference formed two study and survey groups to separately carry out surveys and research in Jinzhou [Municipality] and Tieling Prefecture in order to make preparations for a provincial political consultative work experience exchange conference. We invited comrades in charge of the political consultative conferences of each city to go as nonvoting delegates to attend related conferences convened by the Provincial Political Consultative

Conference, and we entertained those persons from municipal and county political consultative conferences who came to Shenyang to participate in activities--thus further strengthening ties and exchanging experiences.

Committee members: In 1982, in accordance with calls by the CCP Central Committee and arrangements by the Liaoning CCP Committee, we shall forcefully achieve new developments in the construction of a socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization and make the contributions we should make toward achieving a decisive turn for the better in social order, social customs and party style. We must also work hard to develop and expand the patriotic united front and struggle hard to realize the construction of the socialist modernization of our nation, so as to complete the great task of unifying the motherland and to preserve world peace.

Several Ideas on Future Work

1. Further strengthen the roles of political consultation and democratic supervision of the political consultative conferences. We must further mobilize our social strength and closely unite the entire body of committee members with each democratic party, with people's groups, with individuals from every area, and with experts and scholars from all fields in order to consult on and discuss the important principles and policies of the nation and our province, the great problems of concern to the masses, and our united front problems--thus successfully carrying out the affairs of the nation together.
2. Raise high the banner of patriotism and make new contributions to the great task of completing peaceful reunification by returning Taiwan to the motherland. We must mobilize our strength in every area, fully develop the initiative of every democratic party and of individuals from all areas who have no party affiliation, and strengthen the work of propaganda and of forming ties with Taiwan. At the same time, we must assist related departments in implementing policies concerning the compatriots from Taiwan who are living on the mainland as well as policies concerning the relatives of those who went to Taiwan.
3. Strengthen the study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. We must combine study of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought with study of the "Historical Resolution," foster the traditional study style of uniting theory and reality, continually draw from Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought the great strength to build a strong modernized nation, and resolutely resist and struggle against the mistaken ideologies which would depart from the socialist path and the leadership of the party, as well as against behavior in the economic realm which violates the law and disrupts discipline. Through study, we must raise our ideological and political awareness and the level of our Marxism-Leninism, and singlemindedly make concerted efforts to continue to forge ahead in the correct direction pointed out by the Party Central Committee.
4. Strengthen the study of the party's united front theory and policy, raise the awareness of the united front, publicize the importance and necessity of the united front in the new period, continue to eliminate the influence of the "left," and further develop united front work. We must study the writings of Comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Liu Shaoqi concerning the united front, and [study] the

party's policies since the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. We must fully realize and understand that for a long period, starting now, the united front will possess great vitality and will remain an efficacious weapon of the party. We must pay attention to surveys and research and to matters in the areas of appropriately handling cooperative efforts and coordinating relations. We must resolutely and thoroughly implement the principle of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" between the CCP and the democratic parties, resolutely enforce the political freedom, organizational independence and legal equality of the democratic parties and people's groups that fall within the scope of the rights and duties granted them in the Constitution, and fully develop the initiative and creativity of the democratic parties and related people's groups. We must assist the party and the government in solidly realizing, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts, every item of the party's policy.

5. Continue to carry out survey research and on-site inspection activities--centering on the two great objectives of constructing a material civilization and a spiritual civilization--and actively offer ideas and suggestions to relevant quarters. We must strengthen our ties with municipal and county (prefectural) political people's conferences, exchange work information and experiences with them in all places, and work hard to raise their work standards.

The Political Consultative Conference still has a lot of important work to accomplish, such as the work of collecting and organizing cultural and historical materials, the work of investigating and handling proposals by committee members, the work of handling letters and visits from people, of doing a good job on the "Political Consultative Conference Journal," of strengthening ties with committee members, and so forth, and all of this must be undertaken seriously.

Committee members: The People's Consultative Conference shoulders glorious duties. We must hold high the banners of socialism and patriotism, unite more closely around the Central Committee of the Party, and make even greater contributions, under the leadership of the Liaoning CCP Committee, toward constructing a material civilization and spiritual civilization in Liaoning, and toward realizing the great task of reunifying the motherland by returning Taiwan to the motherland and preserving world peace.

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PARTY AND STATE

LIAONING PROVINCIAL CCPPC RESOLUTION PASSED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 14 Mar 82 p 3

[Article: "The Political Resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fourth Committee of the Liaoning Chinese People's Consultative Conference--Passed on 14 March 1982 by the Fourth Session of the Fourth Conference"]

[Text] The fourth session of the Fourth Committee of the Liaoning Chinese People's Consultative Conference heard and considered the report on the work of the Standing Committee by Vice Chairman Lu Guangji [4151 1639 4921]. The nonbinding fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Representative Congress heard and discussed the "Report on the Work of the Government" made by Provincial Governor Chen Puru [7115 3877 1172] and other work reports. The meetings also heard to special reports on united front problems and on the construction of a spiritual civilization, as well as the usual speeches. The meetings elected a chairman of the Provincial Political Consultative Conference and also elected vice chairmen and committee members. They heard the secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Chen Puru, speak. Committee members at the sessions focused on the problems of constructing the two civilizations [material and spiritual], held intense discussions, and, with a high degree of political enthusiasm and with the sense of responsibility of being the masters of the state, fully fostered the excellent tradition of democratic consultation, pooled their collective wisdom, freely spoke their minds, and offered numerous constructive ideas and suggestions. They made positive suggestions about how to realize each task raised in the government work reports in order to construct the two civilizations, and they dynamically reflected the flourishing situation of the patriotic united front.

The meetings unanimously endorsed the "Report on the Work of the Government" by Provincial Governor Chen Puru, as well as other work reports. It was felt that for the past year, while taking economic construction to be the central focus, our province has achieved new developments in every construction task, that the national economy has continued to turn for the better, that the political situation has further stabilized, and that the entire situation has gotten better and better. This has been the result of resolutely carrying out the line, principles and policies of the Third Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee. At the meetings it was pointed out that although there remain some difficulties and problems in the economic readjustment of our province, it is firmly believed that under the leadership of the Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government, and

with all the peoples of the entire province strengthening their unity, single-mindedly working hard to strengthen the nation, and seriously and thoroughly implementing the spirit of the Sixth Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee and the Fourth Session of the Fifth National People's Congress, the work in Liaoning will certainly see a new breakthrough and there will be greater developments in every aspect of our work.

The meetings held that the tasks of our province in 1982 would be both glorious and arduous and that, in the work of readjusting the national economy, we would have to unswervingly carry out the 10 principles of economic construction--making improvement of economic results the basic point of departure, fully developing the dominance of heavy industry in our province, forcefully developing production in agriculture and light industry, and seeing to it that industrial and agricultural production in our province experiences solid rates of growth.

The meetings held that at the same time that we construct a high-level socialist material civilization, working hard to construct a high-level socialist spiritual civilization remains a basic task facing the entire party and the entire people now and into the future--and one with tremendous practical and far-reaching historical significance. We must actively respond to the calls of the Party Central Committee and the State Council and, becoming closely involved in carrying out the "five stresses and four points of beauty" and the "nationwide civilized manners month" campaigns, display the "three passions of acting as hosts, making new efforts, and cultivating new customs." Many of those at the People's Political Consultative Conference, those in democratic parties and people from all areas possess specialized knowledge, a lot of knowhow, and vast experience, and they understand both the old and the new China. They can play an active role in the construction of a spiritual civilization, using their personal experiences and awareness to conduct ideological education work among those with whom they come into contact--especially those of the younger generation. Political consultative organizations at every level must delve into real life, carry out surveys and research, and in a timely way express their experiences and related problems and assist the party and the government in doing a good job of constructing a spiritual civilization, struggling for clear improvement in social habits and social order, normalizing, systematizing and universalizing the "five stresses and four points of beauty" campaign--seeing to it that its objectives become an excellent custom--and using the construction of a spiritual civilization to promote the development of the construction of a material civilization. We must attack criminal activities in the economic domain. We must assist the party and the government in building new leadership and cadre systems that meet the needs of socialist modernization construction.

The meetings firmly responded to the call of the National People's Congress and actively endorsed the "Resolution on Seriously Carrying Out the Campaign Making It Everyone's Duty To Plant a Tree," as passed by the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Representative Congress. Carrying out this campaign of making it the duty of everyone to plant a tree is a tremendous strategic measure for dealing with land problems, for making our nation green through afforestation, and for improving the ecological environment; it is a great task for building prosperity for our descendants and future generations; and it is an important policy

decision related to the realization of the four modernizations. The meetings requested that people's political consultative conferences, democratic parties and people's groups assist the party and the government in publicizing and promoting the development of this campaign to make the vast land of Liaoning green.

The meetings fervently hoped that Taiwan would soon return to the motherland, in realization of the great task of peaceful reunification. They called on all members of the Political Consultative Conference, each democratic party, every people's group, and patriots of all areas to strengthen their work of promoting and forming ties with Taiwan in light of their actual conditions. In order to seriously implement the nine-point policy proposed by Committee Chairman Ye Jianying concerning the return of Taiwan to the motherland and peaceful reunification, and the suggestions made by Chairman Hu Yaobang for realizing the principles contained in this policy, we must make new contributions.

The meetings held that in the new historical period, a united front is still an important powerful weapon in our constructing a strong socialist state. The People's Political Consultative Conference is a united front organization with a wide representative character. Under the leadership of the Liaoning CCP Committee, we must strengthen unity and forge ahead in developing and strengthening a patriotic united front. In constructing the two civilizations and realizing the great task of uniting the motherland, we should move forward in fostering the roles of political consultation and democratic supervision, pay constant attention to assisting the party and the government in realizing every item of the united front policy, and struggle hard together to carry out the three great tasks of the new period.

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CSO: 4005/719

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ACTIVITIES OF JILIN'S QIANG XIAOCHU REPORTED

Visits Kindergarten

SK290842 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] According to the Yitong County broadcasting station, Qiang Xiaochu, first secretary of the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee, (Huo Mingguang), first secretary of the Siping Prefectural CCP Committee, and other leading comrades inspected work at the Yitong high pressure oil pump plant and accessories plant on the morning of 26 May.

Upon learning that these two plants run attached kindergartens, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said: I want to see the kids. Knowing that grandfathers were coming, the neatly dressed and vivacious children were overjoyed. They waved their little hands and said hello to the visitors.

Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said to the children: I wish you good health and progress. Comrade Qiang Xiaochu and other leading comrades sat on stools and watched entertainment programs presented by the children, such as the song and dance drama "I Found 1 Fen."

Before leaving, Comrade Qiang Xiaochu said to the teachers of the kindergartens: You have been working hard. He encouraged them to make contributions to cultivating the next generation.

Attends Children's Day Party

SK010605 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 31 May 82

[Excerpt] On the morning of 31 May, some 1,000 young pioneers and representatives of workers engaging in children's work hailed from all corners of the province to attend a party held by the provincial CCP Committee and the people's government. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the People's Congress Standing Committee, the people's government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Qiang Xiaochu, He Youfa, Yu Lin, Song Jiehan, (Liu Dingzhi), Mu Lin, Song Renyuan, Chen Hong, Liu Cikai, Wu Duo, Liu Yunzhao, Yan Zitao, Xiao Danfeng and Miao Zhuxian, kindly received some young pioneers and representatives of workers in charge of

children's work at the secretary's room of the provincial CCP Committee building. Amid lively music, 10 young pioneers presented red scarfs to leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the People's Congress Standing Committee, the people's government and the CPPCC Committee.

(Wan Li) and two other students of the No 3 primary school in Jiutai County's Jiutai Town reported to leading comrades achievements in the fields of ideology, studies and physical training scored by themselves and other young pioneers of their school. Amid loud applause, Comrade Yu Lin spoke.

CSO: 4005/936

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ECONOMIST-EDUCATOR MA YINCHU DIES IN BEIJING

OW141255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 14 May 82

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--Ma Yincyu, the famous economist and educator died in Beijing on 10 May at the age of 101, it was announced here today.

Ma Yinchu was a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Standing Committee member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, honorary president of Beijing University, honorary president of the Chinese Population Science Society and standing member of the board of the Bank of China.

Ma Yinchu was born in Zhejiang Province. He received a doctorate in economics at Columbia University in New York City in 1914. After coming back to China in 1915, he was a professor of economics at Beijing University, Zhongshan University, Jiao Tong University, Chongqing University, and Zhejiang University.

During the anti-Japanese war, he spoke and wrote articles against bureaucratic capitalism and the Kuomintang government's betrayal of the national interests. For these activities he was put into a concentration camp for several years. After the victory of the anti-Japanese war, Ma Yinchu actively took part in the democratic movement against the civil war launched by the Kuomintang.

After liberation, he was a delegate to the first plenary session of the CPPCC, member of the Central People's Government Council, deputy director of the Committee of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Government Administration Council, vice-chairman of the East China Military and Administrative Commission, president of Zhejiang University and Beijing University, member of the Standing Committee of the first and second sessions of the National People's Congress, member of the first, second, third and fourth CPPCC National Committee and member of the Standing Committee of the second and fourth CPPCC National Committee, and member of the department of philosophy and social sciences under the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

In the mid-1950's, he advocated family planning and late marriage to control the growth of China's population.

He made contributions to the cultural, educational and economic fields in China.

According to the wish stated in Ma Yinchu's will and at the request of his family, the funeral arrangements will be very simple.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

DRIVE AGAINST TV ANTENNAS--The 5 June was the first day of Guangzhou Municipality's united drive, with the whole city mobilized, to dismantle fishbone television antennas. Responsible persons of the municipal CCP Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, people's government and CPPCC Liang Lingguang, Fan Hua, Fang Shaoyi, Liang Ruochen, Fang Wenyu, Luo Peiyuan, Rao Weihua and Xie Chuang went to Haizhu and Huangpu districts and the city outskirts in the afternoon to check on the dismantling of these antennas by the cadres and masses. Action in Huangpu District was relatively fast. Over 2,000 out of 3,000 fishbone antennas have been dismantled. The 12 organs and units subordinate to the district and the great majority of central, provincial and municipal units in the district have dismantled their fishbone antennas. A number of large factories at Yuancun, such as the Guangzhou Sisal hemp textile mill, Guangdong cannery and Guangzhou glass factory have also dismantled all their fishbone antennas. Comrade Liang Lingguang and the other leaders held: In the course of building socialist spiritual civilization, it is necessary to carry out meticulous ideological work and mobilize the cadres and masses of Guangzhou to dismantle all fishbone antennas before the end of this month. [Text] [HK060352 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 5 Jun 82] Yesterday afternoon responsible comrades of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee including Liang Lingguang, Xu Shijie and Huang Zhuangping visited workers' dormitory areas of a number of municipal units to check on the situation in dismantling fishbone antennas. They demanded that party members and cadres in the urban areas dismantle all fishbone antennas by the stipulated deadline, and also teach the masses to spontaneously dismantle theirs. Liang Lingguang and the other comrades visited the dormitory areas of the Municipal Catering Services Company, the Provincial Posts and Telecommunications Engineering Company, and the municipal organs, together with those of the Guangzhou municipal construction and housing management bureaus. They listened to reports there. The great majority of party members and cadres in these units have already dismantled their fishbone antennas. [Text] [HK090626 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 8 May 82]

XIZANG EDUCATION--The Xizang Education Department recently held a conference in Lhasa on enrollment of students of higher schools, secondary vocational schools and technical schools in 1982. The conference looked into and formulated the regulations on student enrollment. The conference held that, in the light of local conditions, the region must regard promotion

and training of professional people of minority nationalities, such as the Tibetan nationality, as the main work. Education departments in the region have seriously trained middle and primary school teachers of the Tibetan nationality. Over the past 3 years, some 8,000 middle and primary school teachers of the Tibetan nationality have been trained and their cultural level and teaching quality have been improved. At present, the region has some 14,000 teachers of the Tibetan nationality. [HK251419 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 20 May 82]

SHANGHAI LITERATURE SOCIETY--The Shanghai branch of the Society of Contemporary Chinese Literature was inaugurated in Shanghai on 24 May. The inauguration meeting centered on the study of Comrade Mao Zedong's "Talks at the Yanan forum on literature and art." Chen Yi, deputy secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and director of the propaganda department, extended congratulations on the inauguration. He urged comrades of the literary and art circles to earnestly study Comrade Mao Zedong's 15 letters to personages of literary and art circles and Comrade Chen Yun's "On the question of two tendencies among the party's literary and art workers" which were recently published by the CCP Central Committee. He stressed that the study of contemporary Chinese literature must be guided by Mao Zedong Thought. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 May 82]

XIANG NAN VISITS CHILDREN'S BOOKSTORE--A children's bookstore was opened in Fuzhou Municipality on 30 May. Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CCP Committee; Zhang Gexin, provincial vice governor; You Dexin, mayor of Fuzhou Municipality; and other leading comrades visited the bookstore and met with the staff members. The bookstore was founded by the Fuzhou Municipal CYL Committee and the Fuzhou Municipal Youth Federation and is run by jobless youths. It is the first children's bookstore in Fuzhou Municipality. [Excerpts] [OW020415 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 31 May 82]

ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKERS UNIVERSITIES--The provincial people's government recently approved the establishment of three workers' universities. Sixteen workers' universities in the province will be reported to the Education Ministry for Records. In April 1982, the provincial educational department along with other school competent departments conducted a comprehensive reinvestigation on 19 workers' universities which had been approved to be established by the provincial people's government in 1980. Through reexaminations, 16 workers' universities were proved to be up to the stipulations of the Ministry of Education. The provincial people's government agreed to run these universities continuously. These universities will be reported to the Ministry of Education for Records. Other universities that are not up to the teaching requirements stipulated by the Ministry of Education must be consolidated. The provincial people's government, in light of the suggestion of the provincial education department, agreed to the establishment of the Jilin Provincial Foreign Science and Technological Language Institute, Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefectural Workers' University and Changchun Municipal Capital Construction Committee Sparetime University. These workers' universities plan to enroll 1,400 new students in 1982. [Excerpts] [SK270332 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 May 82]